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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4370.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1911.

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ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary and Registrar.

The University, St. Andrews, July 26, 1911.

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J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

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Truro, Cornwall, July 18, 1911.

GEORGE PENROSE, Secretary.

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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Team—Tezkere. (Vol. IX.) By Sir James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE English language with all its distinctions has not a high character for artistic designing of new items of vocabulary, so that among our many obligations to this very acceptable and instructive instalment of our great Dictionary not the least is its trustworthy assurance that, in or before the sixteenth century, our ancestors developed for themselves the happy word "tendrill" to denote the delicate prehensile organs, which almost seem endowed with feeling, of such climbing plants (without twining stems) as vines and peas. Another good production of about the same age is "tenderling," "A delicate person or creature.... a young child." An amusing contrast to fair specimens of natural formation of derivatives is afforded by the deliberately coined monstrosity "tellograph." The first instance quoted gives the coiner's account of the term:—

"1795 EDGEWORTH.... I shall, with a slight alteration, adopt it [the name tellograph] for the apparatus which I am going to describe. *Telegraph* is a proper name for a machine which describes at a distance. *Telelograph*, or contractedly *tello-graph*, is a proper name for a machine which describes words at a distance."

It seems charitable to suspect that the explanation of the change was an afterthought. F. Jenkins's "telpherage" is

altered from "telephorage" "to avoid confusion with 'telephone'"; but as "transmission to distance" is accomplished by steam power, gas engines, and even horses, it seems that *tele-* was meant to convey the idea of "by electricity" to the public. The Prefatory Note tells us that Dr. Johnson included in his Dictionary two words compounded with *tele-*; four were added by the close of the eighteenth century; but now the number has grown to 130, and fills 16 columns—"an example of how scientific discovery and invention have enlarged the existing vocabulary. The words in *tetra-* are even more numerous (250, besides chemical terms innumerable) and occupy 19 columns." Of these over 200 are later than 1800. We commend the prudence of making the introducer of "telæsthesia" and "telepathy" responsible for their definitions.

The approximately exhaustive collection of illustrative quotations frequently reveals unexpected points of interest in sense-development and the age of a word or a meaning, and confirms what could only remain a suspicion to a solitary investigator or a few collaborators in the study of English speech. For instance, we learn that the earliest meaning of "terrace" in English was a covered space; "A gallery open on one or both sides; a colonnade, a portico"; while "terror" appears to have been used in Scotland a century and a half (1375-1528) earlier than in England. Not less important is the power, conferred by these vast resources, of deciding authoritatively the right interpretation of passages as to which editors of literary works have differed. Under "tell" (vb.), for instance, it is made more than "probable" (as Sir James modestly puts it) that in Milton's 'L'Allegro,' 67, "every shepherd tells his tale" does not mean "counts his number" (of sheep), but "tells his story"; because a clear case of "tell his (or a tale) in a numerical sense" is not found before 1800, while in a passage of W. Browne's 'Shepherd's Pipe' (1613), V. i., "'underneath a hawthorn' appears as the place of the shepherds' recreation," and in a quotation dated 1549 is a proposal that each one of a gathering of shepherds shall tell a good tale in turn to pass the time.

The earliest senses of the verb "tell," for which King Alfred is cited, are obsolete, namely, "to mention in order items of a series" (as distinct from merely counting them) and "to account, consider, reckon," &c.; while for "count (voters or votes)," as in the Parliamentary phrases "tell the House," "the House was told," the earliest quotation is 1511, about five centuries later than "to count" generally. The article on this important word, though it does not take up quite three pages, exhibits most, if not all, of the numerous features which put this work well ahead of every other dictionary of any language—its completeness in cataloguing different forms, meanings and shades of meaning, and construction of each vocable; its freshness

and felicity of analysis and arrangement (in this case of more than forty varieties of use, which are each illustrated by one or more of several hundred quotations from old and recent literature); and its plainness and accuracy of definition. There are three nineteenth-century citations for the phrase "all told," and several newly recorded combinations with "tell," e.g., "tell-a-story style," *Athenæum*, 1865, No. 1941, 13/1. Just as Teutonic *b*'s to account for it, so many Teutonic words with initial *t* have no trace left of *d*-relatives in South-Eastern Aryan languages, as is the case with about half the words of Teutonic descent in this section. An instance, besides "tell," "tease," and "tether," is the hitherto unregistered adjective "tear" = fine, delicate, apparently from Dutch or Low German *teer*, *têr*, contracted from *teeder*, *têder*, only surviving as a noun—"The finest fibre of flax or hemp." Another of the numerous novelties is "Teddy-bear," journalistic, as also are "terrier" as a "punning appellation for a territorial" (also novel as a noun), and "temeritous" for the old "temerarious," "temerary" (obsolete), and "temerous." Under "Tereu," "vocative of... *Tireus*," we find Barnfield's "Fie, fie, fie, now would she [the nightingale] cry Teru, Teru, by and by." Many classical students must have sung this without recognizing an invocation of Philomela's brother-in-law Tereus. Under "teru-tero"—the Cayenne lapwing, we read from Charles Darwin that it "is another bird which often disturbs the stillness of the night." The authority for the "Tereu" of English poets seems to have been Longus's 'Daphnis and Chloe,' of which Thornley's translation (1657) furnishes the last quotation: "The Nightingales began to jug and warble their Tereus and Ity's again."

The nineteenth century cannot be congratulated on its expiring efforts in the formation of derivatives. If "tendential" and "tendentious" did not get into print before 1889 and 1900 respectively, their adoption "after G[erman] *tendenziös*" savours at once of pedantry and a wish to save space or time at the expense of clearness.

The syllable "tee" stands for eight separate words, and "tent" for twelve. Of the "tee" words three belong to golf and curling, two are from the letter T, and two are obsolete verbs (of which several of the Old English forms are contracted), akin to Latin *dúcere* and *deicivāre* respectively. Of the "tent" words only five are current English, and one—embroidery frame, perhaps current, the five being the shelter and the surgical appliance, their derivative verbs, and the wine.

Caxton is the first or only authority for four obsolete words—"temptator," "tention" (=contention, Old French *tençon*), "tediation," "tertre" (=hillock, Old French)—and "terriblete," i.e. "terribility" (from obsolete French *terribleté*), modernized in the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The claims of Preston and Richard Turner to the first use of "tee-total" in reference to abstinence from all alcoholic liquors, as distinct from abstinence from ardent spirits only, are effectively maintained against those of Lansing, New York State, advocated in 'The Century Dictionary.' The adjective appears not to have been current colloquially and dialectally as an emphatic variety of "total" so early as 1833, when Turner first applied it to abstinence from alcohol; whereas we are told that the adverb "tee-totally," meaning "entirely," "wholly," was in use much earlier in Ireland, and in 1832 was given by an American author as the expression of a Kentucky backwoodsman. It is possible that "tee-totally" was a punning expansion of "totally," evolved over gambling with a "teetotum," a toy in use several years before 1800.

No absolutely fresh etymological explanations of words of doubtful or unknown origin arrest the attention, but the notes on the numeral suffixes "-teen" and "-teenth" are of high value; and under "temple" (of the human head) it is well that the derivation of Old French "temple," apparently from classical Latin *tempora*, plural, "taken later as feminine," should become common property, and the same may be said of the tracing of "test" = cupel, means of trial, to Old French *test* = a pot, masculine, from the Latin neuter forms *testum*, *testu*. We hoped to have been instructed as to the correct account of "tests" in Lamb's 'Elia: All Fool's Day': "The more laughable blunders a man shall commit in your company, the more tests he giveth that he will not betray....you." In the article just mentioned the sense "proof" is illustrated by one quotation dated 1769; in that on "test" = "witness, evidence," Holland, Shakespeare, and Sir Thomas Browne are quoted for the sense "evidence, witness borne." Perhaps Lamb followed Shakespeare.

The first definitions of the noun "team" are "The bringing forth of children, child-bearing"; but the third quotation (about 1200) demands a more elastic phrase or word denoting parentage to avoid the suggestion that the father of St. John Baptist was beyond the normal age of motherhood. As German *Viehzucht* is compared = cattle-breeding, such a sense is possible according to the proposed connexion with Latin *duc-ere*, but perhaps the shade of meaning in question was a development from one of those given in the second section, "Offspring, progeny, issue, family," &c., the first illustration of which is about a century earlier than Ælfric's mention (about 1000) of a wife too old for "team," quoted in the first section. The combination "team-trace" is omitted, which Prof. Skeat ('Etymolog. Dict.') quotes from Cotgrave: "a t.-t. or trait, the cord or chain that runs between the horses, also the draught-tree of a caroch." Under "telescope" encyclopædias are followed in substituting the Italian "Galilei" for the usual "Galileo,"

correct enough for Milton, who knew Italian and Italy, and visited the astronomer.

As several words entered in other dictionaries have been noticed in the 'N.E.D.' as fictitious or of doubtful authority, we expected an article on "teleity," quoted in 'Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary' from 'Gentleman Instructed,' and explained "completeness," so that "teleioty," a back-formation from "teleiotal," seems a preferable spelling.

The most numerous set of words associated by derivation from one old language consists of those derived directly or through French from Latin. Many of these are in everyday use, and some exhibit a remarkable variety of signification. Though "term," sb., has only about three dozen distinct shades of meaning, we can endorse the expression "its vast range of meanings," because some of them diverge so widely. Fancy a word which can stand for "extreme limit," "end," also doing duty for "an item of a series," "period," "condition," and "verbal expression" (uttered or written)! We regret that lack of space prevents us from displaying the novel and admirable arrangement of these diverse meanings and also the excellence of the articles on "temper," "temperature," "tenure," and many others.

A further portion of *Si* by Dr. Craigie is announced for October 1st.

The Historic Christ in the Faith of To-day. By William Alexander Grist. (Andrew Melrose.)

THE first chapters of this book, which are the most valuable, are named 'The Faith behind the Gospels,' 'The Pre-supposed Ideal of the Gospels,' and 'From the Ideal to the Historic Christ.' They set forth the relation of the Church's faith to the Christ of history. Is that faith in any of its parts the product of the creative consciousness of the Church, or is it built entirely on the Person of Christ, with His revelation of Himself and His direct teaching? St. Paul is sometimes styled the founder of Christianity, under the idea that he not only extended the sphere of the Gospel beyond the region of the Jews, but also gave the Gospel a meaning which it had not in the mind of Christ. The Church, it is further alleged, carried on the speculative work of the Apostle, and continued to create the Christ and construct the Gospel which never was His in its fullness. It may be argued with perfect fairness that the Church came to a clearer understanding of all that was implied in Christ and His revelation, and learnt by experience the significance of the words, "I have yet many things to say unto you.... Howbeit, when He, the Spirit of truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth."

In spite of the words, however, and in face of history, there still remains the

question, Was Christ Himself present as the guiding principle of the movement of the Church's thought, or was that movement away from the real Christ? Mr. Grist's position is shown in his statement that

"it was the faith authoritatively expressed in the Epistles that made the writing of the Gospels a necessity; it became an obligation upon the church to recount the facts which created the apostolic faith; and in their turn these later writings became the noblest *apologia* for the Apostles' creed."

He reminds us that there are scholars who suspect that the ideal of the Gospels is "semi-mythical, and that it arose from the romantic exaggerations of hero-worship." "They believe," he says, "that, when historical criticism has swept away the *Aberglaube* and dogmatic incrustations, and got down to the natural truth of the Gospels, there will remain only the figure of a good man, who has been strangely overrated." Mr. Grist definitely asserts that the Christ-ideal dominates the Gospels throughout, so that there are not four different and inconsistent Christs; and he seeks to show that

"the simple faith of the uncritical multitudes all through the last nineteen centuries assures us of the resultant unity of the Gospels; there is no irreconcilable disagreement between St. Mark's realistic sketch of the Carpenter of Nazareth and St. Luke's gracious idealized portrait of the Lord and Saviour; between the Master depicted in the framework of Jewish Messianism by St. Matthew and the Son of God described by a fourth evangelist in the gentle radiance of the Logos philosophy."

Many will give a general agreement to this statement, though some will doubt that "the gentle radiance of the Logos philosophy" extends beyond the opening verses of the Fourth Gospel.

In reference to the Person of Christ, Mr. Grist points to the significant fact that the New Testament is full of the idea of an incarnation rather than the conception of deification, and, accepting that idea, he is able to receive as an historic fact every event, such as the raising of Lazarus, included in the narratives of the Gospels. His book, which is really a Life of Christ, is a defence of these narratives, and his purpose is to show that the Christ of the faith of to-day is the historic Christ who was the Divine Incarnation, and who had, therefore, the power of God.

In the chapter on 'The Raising of Lazarus' Mr. Grist, recapitulating his "findings" on the miracles, declares them to be "answers to prayer—the outflow and consequence of the uniting of the Soul of Jesus with the ultimate Divine Power which produces the world of Nature." This declaration, however, is not a definition, and certainly is not an explanation. Dealing with the Lazarus miracle and the critic who suggests that it is a free invention of the second century, he does not argue, but exclaims, "Ephraim is joined to idols. Let him alone!" Prof. Burkitt's conclusion, that the Fourth Gospel

is not a history of facts, but a Christian philosophy cast in an historical form, is frankly described as "poisonous scepticism"; and it is asserted that, if we put outside history the narrative of the Lazarus miracle, "we must postulate the existence of some great unknown artist in the primitive Church, who could create living characters in a book of fiction, write with balanced dignity and unaffected pathos, and never once slide into exaggeration nor indulge in fruitless fancies or speculations." The postulate however, is not inconceivable, and consequently the author's point is not proved. He contributes the suggestion that the narrative of the raising of Lazarus should be transferred from its position among the closing scenes to the middle period of Christ's ministry; and this transposition would secure a place for it in the framework of the Synoptics. Yet there remains the difficulty that the writer of the Fourth Gospel placed it where he did, and the Synoptists did not place it anywhere.

Mr. Grist may be commended for his attempt to show an inseparable connexion of the Faith with the historic Christ; but, unfortunately, in what ought to be a scientific inquiry there are too many statements which are not arguments. In the last chapter, 'The Regnant but Veiled Christ,' we are told, for example,

"that the work of Jesus was not evanescent, nor could it be comprised within the little span of His earthly course; it is still going on, perpetuated by His transcendent glory in the Heavens, and made effectual on earth by His immanence in the Church; and, according to the New Testament, it will be finally consummated in a glorious *parousia* when He shall be acknowledged by all to be the King."

It is doubtless true to say, but it does not affect the purpose of the book, that "influences of spiritual power proceed from Him perennially, and His continuing, mediatorial ministry results in the gradual uplifting of mankind."

The Life of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, with some Notices of his Friends and Contemporaries. By Edward Smith. (John Lane.)

ALTHOUGH there is much in this work that betrays the horticulturist rather than the man of letters, it is commended by the interesting nature of the documents and correspondence upon which Mr. Edward Smith has built up a fairly comprehensive biography of Sir Joseph Banks. The despot of the Royal Society, as one of his contemporaries called him, was a notable figure in English society for the greater part of the reign of George III., and the reader of this volume will find in it some facts and reasons to account for the Continental opinion that Banks was the greatest Englishman of his day. In one of the least tolerant epochs of English history he revealed a breadth of view which did him infinite credit. He endeavoured

—and not in vain—to mitigate the evils of war so far as they retarded the growth of science. Ten cargoes destined for the Jardin des Plantes, and seized as prizes by our ships, were restored by his efforts to their expectant owners. When the French Institute made him its Associate in the lull caused by the truce of Amiens, he took advantage of the opportunity to compliment "a Nation which he had never ceased to esteem."

Well endowed with this world's goods, Banks, the lord of Revesby Abbey, was able to play the part of Mæcenas in an age little inclined towards science. An enthusiastic botanist from his early days at Eton and Oxford, by his example and encouragement he inspired and supported the band of investigators into the secrets of Nature, from Cook and Solander to Horsfield and Arnold. His enterprise in accompanying Cook on the first of his voyages round the world removed him from the ranks of mere armchair enthusiasts, and gave him a grasp of the problems suggested by the discovery of the Australian lands such as none of his contemporaries possessed. Subsequent voyages to Iceland, Newfoundland, and even lone Staffa, made him acquainted with the practical side of exploration, and this experience enabled him to control and advise men like Archibald Menzies and Mungo Park.

The most important of all the schemes with which the name of Banks is associated was undoubtedly the founding of the colony of New South Wales, which he had visited in 1770 as part of New Holland. The Secession War in North America had led to the return of many Loyalist families to the mother-country, and the Government was much embarrassed to know what to do with them. It was then that Banks, remembering Botany Bay, from which he had brought home a considerable part of his herbarium, and perhaps inspired by one or two men of humble extraction, notably an Irishman whose name is given in this work as Matra or Marra, came forward and proposed the founding of a new colony in the South Pacific. The scheme was finally approved, and to the project of a settlement by loyal colonists was tacked on another making Botany Bay a station for transported felons. Up to this period West Africa had been the only place of transportation, and a short residence on that coast was synonymous with a death sentence. The Government of the day decided, after careful consideration, that there would be no breach of the law in sending these unfortunates to a less unhealthy climate. The first expedition sailed in 1787, and it is said that its commander only forestalled the French by six days in establishing a station at Port Jackson in Sydney Cove.

Among interesting letters may be noted one from Emma, Lady Hamilton, whose husband had been the intimate friend of Banks during the greater part of his life. In this the curious will find the story, which first appeared in our columns, of an old woman aged 112, who changed her

skin like a serpent on entering her hundredth year, and got a new voice and a new set of teeth at the same time. The lady only regrets that she could not be sent to England for examination by the Royal Society. The references to the affairs of Iceland at a time when a serious project was on foot to make it a British possession describe a little-known episode which began with the popularity Banks acquired during his visit in 1772. Thirty years later the old people there spoke with enthusiasm of their friend "Baron Banks."

Enough has been said to show that Mr. Smith, though he has not produced an ideal biography or even written a great book, has given us something of interest.

THE FIRST COUNTY ANTHOLOGY.

LOCAL ties and associations are not to be despised. They are, indeed, regarded by serious thinkers—our review of Maitland's collected articles emphasized the point last week—as of the utmost importance for the future of the country. The tendency to centralization has long been overdone, and the frequent shuffling of members of Parliament by the party machine is apt to reduce local representation to a farce.

In these circumstances we welcome the first county anthology, which comes to us well recommended by the editorship of Miss Charlotte Fell Smith. Her interest in Essex is of long standing, for she is editor of that rarity a county review for East Saxons, and we cannot doubt that her good taste and knowledge alike have done much to round off the scheme begun by two nieces of a late and well-known Essex antiquary, Mr. Chalkley Gould. The results are sufficiently varied to please many tastes, and the editor has anticipated the criticism that she is too comprehensive:—

"The net has indeed been spread far and wide. Native writers whom we are proud to call our own; poets and authors who have cast in their lot with us either temporarily or for good; poets and novelists around whom our county has thrown its spell (if only during childhood or on a passing visit), each and every one has been welcomed. Nor has it seemed imperative to gather together only passages descriptive of the very inconsonant features of our once-time little kingdom. The result would have been a kind of enraptured guide-book, of which a few jerky pages would have satisfied the most pious Essex lover. Rightly or wrongly, I decided to include in the volume any writers on the county, and county writers on anything. That is to say, on anything edifying or worth preserving."

Bating the usual privilege of grumbling about anthologies, the present writer sees

An Anthology of Essex. Collected by Isabel Lucy and Beatrice Mary Gould. Edited and arranged with Additions and a Biographical Index by Charlotte Fell Smith. (Sampson Low & Co.)

no reason to object to this liberal conception of the county's rights as he does not hold a brief for any other shire. If he did, he might remark that the pioneers, as is the way of firstcomers, have got hold of rather more than they have a right to. But a slender claim can be justified by enthusiasm. Essex certainly remains to be discovered by the greater part of the world; and it is no flat and unprofitable district so soon as the salt marshes, admirably hit off by the author of 'Mehalah,' are past. The charm of old-world villages and fine trees, especially elms, is well conveyed in these pages. Here William Morris, born at Walthamstow, speaks as a genuine son of the soil, and is not such a surprise as Spurgeon writing on the rural delights of Stambourne, Birdbrook, Finchingfield, and Great Yeldham:—

"But then, you have a cousin living at Great Yeldham! Have you not? Surely, Yeldham Great Oak must have been one of the visions of your youth, and it must abide among the memories of your riper years. No? Not know Great Yeldham? Go to! Prisoner in some vast furnace of smoke, which is called a city, what knowest thou of the freshest, greenest, purest things which yet linger under the sun?"

On the country lore of the flail, ploughing, and other simple things which puzzle the town-bred man, the editor and Mr. H. W. Lewer, the inspirer of this volume, write excellently. Commenting on the superior person's view of the agricultural workman, Miss Fell Smith remarks:—

"I never watch the building of a barley rick (tied corn is easier), or even the topping-up of a loaded waggon of hay, without marvelling at the precision of form attained by these simple rustics, ignorant of the very alphabet of Euclid. I cannot see them laying open a field for draining, cutting the ditches, adjusting the pipes to the fall of the surface, and covering them with a loose layer of bushes, without pondering upon their absolute innocence of all the laws of hydrostatics. And when it comes to striking furrows across a newly ploughed ten-acre bit, I am fairly lost in amazement at the unerring eye and mathematical precision of aim which steer the huge unwieldy cart-horses down the diagonal line from point to point."

For conceits and emblems racy of the soil Tusser and Quarles are worthies any county might envy. Witty too, in the Elizabethan sense, is Edward Benlowes, a poet from a poetical place, Finchingfield. Here the open green, the stream swollen to importance for the occasion, the grey church, and roofs cunningly tricked out with green make a whole as worthy of praise as any belauded Sussex or Surrey village. Here, too, is curious tradition, for the church has record of a man who kept silence for seven years as a penance for using an unjustifiable expression to his wife!

Among a plenitude of pertinent and interesting things we find a few scraps of a guidebook sort which we should have omitted. There is not so much about old churches and houses as might have been

expected, and this comparative weakness means not a lack of research on the part of the collectors, but a chance for the modern writer to turn a "blazoning pen" to unspoilt country, such as that which Thaxted spire looks on. What can be done concerning a familiar district is shown by Davidson's beautiful verses on Epping Forest. Its preservation, by the by, was mainly due not to an Essex man, but to an industrious Londoner, who deserves therefore to be a local worthy. John Thomas Bedford, who wrote the 'Notes from the Diary of a City Waiter' in *Punch*, and, burying other people as an undertaker, lived through eighty-eight years of the nineteenth century, suggested the commission which settled the various rights over the Forest, and led to its becoming public property.

The book ends pleasantly with an old-world collection of 'Proverbs, Epigrams, and Bell Mottoes,' and there is a 'Biographical Index' of authors with their contributions. We miss only a topographical index, which county pride as well as general convenience might have suggested. After reading Miss Fell Smith's volume we are almost ready to forgive the salt marshes of Essex for producing that imperfect and unduly glorified form of English which is called Cockney.

NEW NOVELS.

Destiny. Alice and Claude Askew. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE essential incongruity of this melodramatic tale lies in the extraordinary contrast between its central figure and its background. A wild, fascinating, pixy-like girl, with "primitive emotions," more suggestive of the desert or the forest than an English village, marries a priggish young squire, who fails to win her heart because, for one thing, he strives to save her soul. The conventional environment of a country home merely serves to render the character of the little pagan the less convincing. Only at the close of the narrative, when her primitive emotions carry her to Egypt in search of the strong, gipsy-like man whom she ought to have married, does she appear to be in her element. Here the hand of *Destiny* slays her with a most incongruous weapon. Stumbling over the frounce of her "lacy petticoat," she falls upon her long hatpin, which pierces her heart! Were it not that the element of burlesque is always to be found in melodrama, one would be inclined to believe that the authors had deliberately introduced it.

The Long Roll. By Mary Johnston. (Constable & Co.)

CONSIDERED as a novelist's theme, that struggle between North and South which Americans style *par excellence* "the War" is decidedly lacking in novelty; but under Miss Johnston's treatment it acquires

fresh vitality and interest. One factor in this achievement is doubtless the circumstance that we are throughout placed at the Confederate standpoint, an unusual attitude in fiction. Hence the side issue of Abolition is not unduly thrust into the foreground, though we are reminded that many, perhaps a majority of, slaveholders were already heartsick of the evil thing and anxious to end it by peaceable means. The book errs on the side of length, but testifies to an imposing amount of research, and presents a remarkable picture of war in its horrible and grotesque, no less than its chivalrous aspects. There is an underplot founded on a not over-original love-story, yet the action ends not with wedding bells, but with the death of Stonewall Jackson, and he is the true hero. We are grateful to the author for her admirable study of his extraordinary personality, but confess to a feeling of disappointment on finding no reference to that heroine of the recitation platform—Barbara Frietchie!

A Lady of Spain. By G. B. Burgin. (Hutchinson & Co.)

FROM the moment that we find Guy Pamphilon, aged twenty-five, discussing matrimony with his friend Dicky in the precincts of the Athenæum Club, we begin to suspect Mr. Burgin; and the subsequent proceedings of the novel confirm the impression that he is not to be taken very seriously as a guide to life or London. This is a semi-farical, semi-sentimental story in which the farce prevents one from believing in the sentiment, while the sentiment spoils the farce. It has to do with a passionate Spanish lady, an equally passionate Spanish gentleman, two tedious lady journalists, and two novelists. The incidents include a duel, and the story culminates in two marriages.

When the Red Gods Call. By Beatrice Grimshaw. (Mills & Boon.)

WHEN Miss Grimshaw's story is concerned with New Guinea and the Papuan natives it is arresting, and even convincing. At any rate, one is content to accept the author's highly coloured rendering of this outland life. When the tale touches civilization and convention it seems to lose grip and veracity. Luckily, most of the scene is in New Guinea. It is an error of craftsmanship to divide a story into two parts, one of which is from the hand of the hero, while the other is the heroine's narrative. This was an old-world trick, which, we hoped, had passed into the limbo of things forgotten. The heroine's story contains a vigorous piece of description, but the main interest is the hero's. The idea at the core of the novel, while not new, is capable of dramatic development. It is that of a white man who has married a native wife, and subsequently falls in love with a

woman of his own race. Lynch's case was not complicated by the continued existence of the native wife, but it had other complications quite as serious. The solution strikes one as incommensurate with the vivid colours of the narrative: there is more than a touch of sentimentalism in it. The portraits of natives are amusing and seem to be faithful.

Clive Lorimer's Marriage. By E. Everett-Green. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

A DOUBLE case of bigamy, the resurgence of a dead wife, a husband who is, at least in intention, a murderer—these are all themes which suggest Miss Braddon in her earlier manner rather than a popular writer of juvenile literature. There are, however, many passages more characteristic of the author—scenes in pleasant personages and country houses, pictures of the English fireside bathed in that atmosphere of love to which Mr. Bernard Shaw objects on principle. Tropical landscapes contrast effectively with these, and the awful catastrophe of Mont Pelée forms an impressive interlude. There are two heroines, respectively of the angelic and demonic order; and the hero passes through some vicissitudes, but attains happiness in the end.

A String of Beads. By Jittie Horlick. (Duckworth & Co.)

THIS book consists, for the most part, of a vivacious account of a motor-car journey on the Continent, supposed to be written by the light-hearted heroine herself, a fascinating English girl whose character, unlike her grammar, is irreproachable. A fabulously rich, romantically inclined young man, half Spanish and half English, and endowed with a remarkable gift of torrential talk, falls desperately in love with her, and their misunderstandings and reconciliation constitute such plot as the story can boast of. None of the characters has the touch of life, and the dialogue is sometimes rather grotesque in its want of simplicity; but the narrative as a whole has a sprightliness and ease which make it readable. The earlier part of the story, before the impossible young man arrives upon the scene, is much the more interesting. It has something of the agreeable art of the good letter-writer.

The Desire of Life. By Matilde Serao. Translated by William Collinge. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

THOUGH this translation of 'Evviva la Vita,' the original of which has only been out a few weeks, might be more graceful, it succeeds in maintaining the reader's interest in a powerful and original tale. The author depicts a fashionable resort in the Engadine in the summer, when millionaires, heiresses, fortune-hunters, and

consumptives produce a mixed effect of brilliant frivolity and anxious invalidism. The principal characters are two Italians (a needy prince and his friend), who fall in love respectively with the daughter of an American millionaire and an English girl. Plutocratic sentiment ultimately causes the American girl to seek her release, after her lover has endured a deluge of journalistic venom. The English girl commits suicide as the result of the misery inflicted on her by her lover's inability to free himself from a tie with another woman. The story, though striking, is conventionally moral and idealistic, and it is flattering to our national self-esteem. Some of the scenes in the Engadine, notably a service in a Roman Catholic church, are masterly in their fusion of realism and imagination.

TRAVEL AND TOURING, &c.

IN *Through the Alps to the Apennines* (Kegan Paul & Co.) Mr. P. G. Konody is the motorist first, and the art-critic and sight-seer a long way afterwards. He and his friends were obviously already well acquainted with the districts of Italy they visited, or at least with the more important places in them, from the tourist's point of view; but the member of the party who denounced Mr. Konody as a "hustling journalist" in his indignation at being refused a half-hour in Carpi has our sympathy. The motorist should enjoy enormous facilities for seeing out-of-the-way places, but if he allows his car to become his master instead of his servant, we fail to see that he is much better off than the tourist who is dependent on the much-despised railway, or even than the pedestrian with plenty of time at his disposal. But Mr. Konody's book is eminently readable, and should appeal especially to motorists. The distances, the itinerary, and the altitudes are carefully given; and there are numerous illustrations from photographs and from pencil sketches by Mr. E. A. Rickards. The party went through France, returning by Austria and Germany, but it is with the Italian part of the tour that the author is mainly concerned.

Guide to Italy and Sicily. (Macmillan & Co.)—Like the former editions of this handy little work, the sixth, which has been revised by Dr. Thomas Ashby, Director of the British School at Rome, contains a good deal of varied information. The customary local details are preceded by a short bibliography and an outline of the physical characteristics of the country; by essays on its modern conditions, its art, Greek, Roman, and Italian, and its architecture; and by separate descriptions of the routes through it. The more practical part of the instructions comprises general hints, a list of hotels, &c. Such aids form a most useful and important feature in a book of this kind; and a few suggestions for the next edition may not be out of place.

Many English people, in the absence of any teaching to the contrary, may fasten upon the words and phrases in the little 'Vocabulary' a pronunciation quite different from that of the Italians themselves. It is under 'Postal Arrangements,' again, rather than under 'Passports,' that we expect to find the maximum weight of

correspondence delivered by a postman. Space does not permit of an extended examination into the hotel list, but it needs a good deal of amplification, based upon personal knowledge. The exclusion of certain smaller hotels and the inclusion of others sometimes seem to be arbitrary. Why, for instance, should the Central at Alassio be omitted? Has it not as good a claim as, say, the Savoy? Moreover, where several places are enumerated, as at Varallo, we expect to find preferences indicated.

The Simplon route is treated with scant courtesy, though it is the shortest between London and Milan, and is probably destined, by the opening of the Loetschberg short-cut, to become our chief highway through Italy to the East. While such details as the scenery on the way from Basle to Lucerne, and near St. Michel, are brought to the notice of the traveller by the St. Gotthard or the Mont Cenis, Lake Lemano and the valley of the Rhone are ignored. So also is the spiral tunnel at Trasquera as worthy of notice as those between Gurtellen and Giornico, to which the text gives prominence. From Domodossola express services run to Turin and Genoa, as well as to Milan, and this might be made clear, with the cognate fact that Novara is connected with Domodossola by a less antediluvian link than "Route 20." Since the walk from Orta over the Mottarone is twice spoken of, that to Varallo, across the Colma, might also be alluded to. The phenomena accompanying sunrise at Monte Cavo are probably unique of their kind, but this characteristic of the mountain, so remarkable that it has called forth recognition in literature, does not appear to have been touched upon in the 'Guide.' The many maps and plans illustrating the book are well executed, and greatly enhance its usefulness.

Little Cities of Italy, by André Maurel (Putnam's Sons), which was crowned by the Academy and awarded the Marcelin Guérin Prize, is one of those suggestive, impressionistic books that seem to grow naturally upon French soil, but always strike one as exotic when transplanted to England; and this translation by Helen Gerard cannot be said to have overcome the difficulties of acclimatization.

M. Maurel takes us through the minor republics afterwards absorbed by Venice and Florence, with a view to discovering the secret of the political history of Italy. He embodies his ideas in the "voice of Petrarch," whom he makes the mouthpiece of his theory. Italy is to be a federation of republics with Rome at their head. Monarchical Italy is a mistake, and the house of Savoy merely the slayer of liberty. It has delivered Italy from the foreigner, but is itself a foreigner, subjugating the other cities to Rome, and is bound to fall.

It is pleasing to find Signor Ferrero, who declares in his Preface that as an historian he would be tempted to quarrel with the author on several points, vigorously combating this view. He fully recognizes that Italy's political and social conditions, together with her past history, have made the successful accomplishment of national unity peculiarly difficult in her case. "The valley of the Po is a part of the system of Central Europe; Southern Italy is the beginning of the Orient." But he holds that to undo the work of the last forty years an upheaval greater than the French Revolution itself would be required, and that, in spite of its undoubted faults, the present Government will last; and we believe that he is right.

Strange Siberia along the Trans-Siberian Railway, by Marcus Lorenzo Taft (New York, Eaton & Mains), is a small book, but one of considerable interest, as the author writes brightly and has a good idea of the salient points for the traveller. Also he has read widely among authorities on his route, and gives quotations from their works which are effective. His enterprise, he says, led to the introduction of the first woman other than Russian to Irkutsk, which seems somewhat surprising, and he was lucky or clever enough to choose a good time for his journey—late spring and early summer—while it is clear that his nationality secured for him preferential treatment. He was even embarrassed by the politeness of a Chinese general near the Great Wall in the north-east of China, where an American physician had recently cured five commercial travellers mutilated by cut-throats. Dangers of attack from marauders—at Irkutsk there were large and fierce dogs, too, to be reckoned with—added to the excitements of the route. He notes at Port Arthur the handsome monument erected to the memory of fallen Russian soldiers by the Japanese, a tribute which "gained for them the amazed admiration of the world." In the Russians, so generally abused, he finds good points—for instance, the prohibition of patent medicines unless the authorization of a physician has been first obtained. This applied, he found, even to rat poison. He mentions some outrages in America as bad as any Russian has committed, and quotes this of the *Pilgrim Fathers*:—

They first fell on their knees
And then on the aborigines.

But America needs more holidays, and Russia has too many. The photographs supplied are decidedly interesting, the first being an inscription "Small Heart, Fiery Cart," which is the Chinese way of saying "Look out for the locomotive."

Altogether it is a lively record, especially of the things that will help other travellers. The style is occasionally odd, as when the author speaks of "hyperopia," a "connip-tion fit," and "autoists." A compliment to the veracity of the narrative is the excision of some of the matter by the Russian censorship.

By Fell and Dale at the English Lakes. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley. (Glasgow, MacLehose.)—Canon Rawnsley deserves well of his country, for the pains which he has taken in popularizing the Lake District, and seconding the efforts of the "National Trust," have had no small share in securing for the people of this and other countries the perennial possession, unspoilt, of some of the most beautiful scenery in the land. The last chapter in this book, which describes the purchase of the King's How in Borrowdale, is of special interest, and will, it may be hoped, put to rest some pernicious and unkindly gossip.

The same enthusiasm which leads Canon Rawnsley to spend his energy in such good work inspires him to produce yet another volume of essays in Lakeland lore. They are mainly concerned with descriptions of walks over fell and dale in springtime; and so extraordinarily varied and close packed are the beauties of this country that even those who know it best may find that Canon Rawnsley has something to teach them. As a writer he is more prolific than polished, more eager than painstaking. We notice many repetitions which might well have been removed when these essays were

being prepared for book-form. Occasionally Time has impaired their accuracy, as when the Boot Railway is referred to as if it were still pursuing its shaky career. In his discourse upon Herdwick sheep he has a tale, more curious than credible, to tell to illustrate the marvellous memories of this kind:—

"I have myself seen a flock driven along the road, suddenly, when they came to a certain place, spring into the air, and was told that at that particular point in the former year a pole had been across the road, and the sheep had jumped it when they came to the place. Though no obstruction now existed, they leapt over an imaginary pole."

We do not find ourselves in agreement with the author's theory, advanced in a chapter upon 'Skating on Windermere,' that the passage in 'The Prelude' in which Wordsworth describes his memories of skating as a schoolboy applies, not to Esthwaite Water, but to Windermere. The boys of Hawkshead Grammar School when the "village clock tolled six" were much more likely to be skating on their own lake close at hand; the "silent bay" into which the youthful poet would retire is much more appropriate to Esthwaite than to the larger scale of Windermere; the "orange sky of evening in the west" is a noticeable feature on the Hawkshead lake with its lower boundary of fells, far more so than if the skater were circling under the wooded heights of the western shores of Windermere. True, the references to "precipices" and "solitary cliffs" seem a little exaggerated; but the poet is describing a night scene, and in such circumstances the Claife heights, on the eastern shore of Esthwaite Water, do seem to tower sheer above the lake. It might be suggested that the scene in the poet's memory was composite, just as the character of old Matthew was a mixture of several Hawkshead worthies, and the scene of 'The Excursion' was a blend of Grasmere and Langdale; but the lines referring to the "summons" of the "cottage windows blazing through the twilight gloom," which Canon Rawnsley does not include in his quotation, clearly apply to his home in Anne Tyson's cottage at Hawkshead, and convince us that it was the "beloved vale" of Esthwaite which was uppermost in the poet's mind. We cannot part from this book without mentioning the delightful sketches of Sexton Joe, and that little-known Lake District artist, who was also a forerunner of the Garden City movement, William Green.

The Kent Coast. By Arthur D. Lewis. (Fisher Unwin.)—The writer of this book has conscientiously tramped round the coast of Kent and has carefully indicated the difficulties in the way of shingle and marsh which might impede those who like to travel in his footsteps. A journey of this kind requires a light equipment, but Mr. Lewis has nevertheless a considerable amount of literary baggage on which he draws for his facts and figures. From Leland and Lambarde to the old-fashioned guide-book of the eighteenth century and Mr. Frank Cooper's "Sailing Tours," material of every kind seems to have been utilized. In the old days Margate shared with Bath the distinction of humorous rhymed description of which the fashion was set by Christopher Anstey. Some people may be disposed to think that the subject of the Kent coast has been overwritten, and Mr. Lewis has devoted many pages to matters which are hardly likely to interest the tourist of the present day. It is scarcely possible that a dissertation on the works of Mr. H. G. Wells, of

whom a characteristic portrait is given, would afford a topic for a summer afternoon's conversation to the numerous couples that throng the Leas at Folkestone, though the smugglers, or "owlers" as they were called in the time of Defoe, who for a couple of hundred years gave plenty of work to the revenue officers on the Kentish coast, afford scope for a few pages of descriptive writing. At the same time, Mr. Lewis does not forget that as a maker of history the littoral of Kent has played a conspicuous part. From the days of Hengist and Augustine to those of Napoleon, the "free and jolly yeomen of Kent," as Lambarde calls them, have ever been kept on the alert by some stirring incident or other, and Mr. Lewis has done well in recalling these old stories to the memories of his readers.

Although the fine air of the Kentish coast has not itself been productive of genius, it has had the property of attracting it, and has had an enlivening effect on the mind. Mr. Lewis devotes a paragraph or two to Heine, who visited Ramsgate in the summer of 1827. Heine loved Ramsgate as much as he hated London. Coleridge, who is not mentioned by Mr. Lewis, was also fond of Ramsgate, and his friends, the Gillmans of Highgate, passed the evening of their days there. Dickens, as everybody knows, is the tutelary deity of Broadstairs. Mr. Lewis says that his first visit took place in 1837, but he must have been well acquainted with the district some time previously, as his sketch of 'The Tuggs at Ramsgate,' which gives a graphic description of the place, was originally published in 1836 in the first volume of "The Library of Fiction." The flyman at the pier, who recommended his "nice light fly and fast trotter—fourteen miles a hour, and surroundin' objects rendered invisible by hextreme velocity," must have been a near connexion of Mr. Samuel Weller. Mr. Lewis quotes a letter written by Dickens from Broadstairs in 1842, in which he says that "the Margate Theatre is open every evening, and the four Patagonians are performing thrice a week at Ranelagh." This does not, of course, refer to the Chelsea place of entertainment, but to the Ranelagh gardens in the picturesque village of St. Peter's, about a mile from Broadstairs, which is apparently excluded by Mr. Lewis from his survey. These gardens were opened in 1818, and at one time were fashionably attended, but in Dickens's time were, as Lamb said of the New River, growing rather elderly. They were closed shortly afterwards, and a Nonconformist chapel now covers the site of the bandstand.

Sandwich and Walmer, Deal and Dover, with all their old associations, receive adequate treatment, and the volume is illustrated with many interesting photographs. It may be noted that the name of Ramsgate is certainly not derived from Ruymsgate (p. 127), nor, we are glad to think, is the veteran novelist Mr. Clark Russell (p. 80) yet entitled to the epithet of "late."

A History of Salisbury, by E. E. Dorling (Nisbet & Co.), is a handy little volume which visitors to that fine city might well read. Mr. Dorling is a competent antiquary, and has an excellent appreciation of the historic associations of the town. His book ends with 1715, the date of the first Salisbury newspaper, and provides, as he modestly says, a "bundle of hints" which should put the inquirer on the right way to see what is best worth seeing.

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In *Highways and Hedges*, painted by Berenger Benger and described by Herbert A. Morrah (Black), the pictures are pretty, and the text is, as we have already hinted, well above the usual average of "colour-books," where ready writers are apt to spin out oft-told tales. Mr. Morrah writes, if anything, too elaborately, and has ventured to be philosophic and meditative concerning the many problems suggested by rural life, and, indeed, the whole life of England. The result is interesting, though a good many of the themes started need fuller discussion, and the ordinary person may not appreciate being asked to think, being, like *Dombey* in Major Bagstock's view, above that process. Here we find abundance of moralizing, and fruitful themes for discussion on almost every page. Thus, confronted with spring, Mr. Morrah talks of place-names unappreciated by poets, of lives which "lean inevitably to a floral interpretation," of *Vertumnus*, and of "Spring's comedy manners."

"The real fact is that we enjoy the comedy which presents itself all the more because we have so often seen the same landscape in tragic trim. So in these parts, and in these times, the very seasons make mock of propriety, and of all the conventions which go to the construction of a respectable play. Moreover, their perversity increases with our discouragement: and such action is precisely the method of the comic muse."

The parts described are the "Southern Belt" of England, for the importance of which, generally and intellectually, Mr. Morrah makes out a very pretty case. But the Westerner would not thank him for being lumped with the Southerner. Mr. Morrah clearly has a zeal for reforming the inequalities of life, but we are not certain that he has thought out the subject clearly. Occasionally logic sinks into romance or sentiment, and other conclusions seem equally pertinent, if, indeed, there is any valid conclusion at all. The Tennysonian idea of the country as "a haunt of ancient peace" is, for instance, too often taken for granted. Those who know rural life well can prick *Areadia* and come on *Alsatia*; and Nature herself (Nature, said Coleridge, is the Devil) is encouraging a ceaseless warfare.

We cannot, however, enter within a reasonable space on the discussions to which this book tempts us. It is enough to say that it is stimulating, and implies a standard of education which it is right to demand, and increasingly difficult to meet with.

Five Women and a Caravan, by Countess Russell (Nash), is a lively and easy narrative of the adventures proper to seekers after the "simple life," which is, however, we gather, modified by bridge in the evenings. The author is careful to claim priority in date for her story over other recent accounts of caravanning. We do not doubt her originality in matter, but it is less evident in style. As soon as we light on a description of a husband as "my Owner," we get a suggestion of the "Elizabeth" books, which the author evidently admires. The charm of all such narratives is that of the first person singular, apt to degenerate into *ὁ βίβλος περὶ παιδείας*, but we must, we suppose, rejoice in a modern heroine who talks of the length of her own eyelashes, her powers of management, the possession of a very bitter tongue, and her ability to see quite well from a motor-car going at a high speed. The narrator certainly seems to have been a highly capable person able to manage people, though not unjustly

dubbed "Sentimental Tommy." She gives us the impression that she is a little too anxious to "score," if we may use a vulgarism. For an unconventional record of this sort Mark Twain might, we think, supply a good model, for he tells stories excellently against himself, and he seldom preaches.

The Footpath Way: Anthology for Walkers (Sidgwick & Jackson) is a capital selection of papers with an Introduction by Mr. Belloc, whose experience of the subject is undoubted, and who talks with his usual ease and confidence. He has a fine gusto for inns, which suggests to us that Washington Irving's excellent rapture on the Red Horse at Stratford might have been included. There are, however, good things that one hardly expected to see, such as two pieces of Walter Scott. Scott's suggestion that something may be learnt from "the stupidest of all possible companions" or "the most arrant cumber-corner that ever occupied a place" in a vehicle is much to the point. It occurs in 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' We find also a pretty piece of writing by Sylvanus Urban (A. H. Bullen) saved from the defunct *Gentleman's Magazine*. This approaches the snippet in length, and we much prefer longer articles, such as those of Leslie Stephen, Dr. John Brown, and Stevenson. Of Sydney Smith (not Sidney, as the Table of Contents has it) there is, again, but a snippet; and more might have been made of Izaak Walton. Hazlitt's 'On Going a Journey' is justly famous, though freakish in its opinions. The anthology should please a good many walkers this season.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mr. G. SPILLER, the organizer of the First Universal Races Congress, which has been holding its meetings in London this week, is responsible for a large volume of *Papers on Inter-Racial Problems*, published in English, and separately in French, by Messrs. P. S. King & Son. Mr. Spiller must have devoted much time to the collection of many important papers, and they have been edited and indexed with minute care. The object of the Congress was

"to discuss, in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called 'white' and so-called coloured peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation."

The various writers from all parts of the globe were not bound by instructions, and Mr. Spiller notes the remarkable agreement among them on almost every vital problem with which the Congress is concerned.

Lord Weardale, the President of the Congress, has written an Introduction to the volume. Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., contributes an excellent paper on 'The Rationale of Autonomy'; Mr. J. A. Hobson writes on 'Opening of Markets and Countries'; Mr. I. Zangwill on 'The Jewish Race'; Sir Charles Bruce on 'The Modern Conscience in relation to the Treatment of Dependent Peoples'; Sir Harry Johnston on 'The World-Position of the Negro and Negroid'; and Mr. Tongo Jabavu on 'Native Races in South Africa.' For the seventh session Baron d'Estournelles de Constant furnishes a thoughtful essay on 'The Respect which the White Race owes to Other Races.' Sir

John Macdonell deals with 'International Law and Subject Races'; and, for another session, Sir Charles Dilke prepared a paper on 'Indentured and Forced Labour.' This was the last article Sir Charles ever wrote, and he only finished it just before he died. His well-thought-out paper, on a subject which always moved him, is full of facts which all interested in coloured labour should read. Sir Charles tells us that

"the economists have buried the old slavery, and convinced all that it tended either to become non-productive and benevolently old-fashioned, or else to promote intensive and exhaustive destruction of the labour itself, and ultimately of the resources of the State. Native convict labour, peonage, and some forms of indentured labour here and there still reveal to the inquisitive the old horrors, now for the most part relegated to the backward tracts of countries little known."

He touches on the revelations of an inquiry into Chinese labour in Cuba; and alludes to the abuse of indentured labour in Yucatan, into which one of our consuls has inquired and reported since Sir Charles died. Sir Charles states that

"there can unfortunately be no doubt that the principle of equal treatment of white and coloured people has failed to maintain its hold on the legislation of English-speaking states";

and he proves, by reference to the "colour-bar" in our most recent Dominion Constitutions, and by allusion to the labour of Indian British subjects, that he was right in his contention. He thought that there was real risk of a general recrudescence of conditions which amounted to slavery in disguise.

Mr. Joseph Burt, who contributes a Supplement to Sir Charles's paper, writes with the experience of one who spent two years in Africa and who visited S. Thome and Principe to investigate this question of forced labour. Every paper in the volume which refers to an Oriental people has been written by an eminent person belonging to it, and Western readers can see what Oriental scholars themselves think of the contact of races.

Mr. Spiller has added a Bibliography which should be useful to all who intend to study the subject; and we congratulate him on his important work.

The First English Life of King Henry the Fifth. Written in 1513 by an Anonymous Author known commonly as the Translator of Livius. Edited by Charles Lethbridge Kingsford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Readers of *The English Historical Review* will know already the interesting discovery which Mr. Kingsford, under the guidance of Mr. F. Madan, has made of the long-lost English translation of the well-known Latin life of Henry V. by Titus Livius of Forli. We now have to give a cordial welcome to the full text of this interesting addition to our materials for the history of the reign of the conqueror at Agincourt. As is appropriate, the discoverer is also the editor.

In an admirable Introduction Mr. Kingsford has set forth the literary history of the work, and indicated the amount of new material which it adds to our knowledge. Written ninety years after Henry V.'s death, and with the distinct political purpose of stimulating Henry VIII. to imitate his predecessor's warlike feats, the translation cannot in itself claim original authority. However, the author had access, as Stow long ago told us in a well-known passage, to certain material based ultimately on the authority of Henry V.'s companion-in-arms, the scholarly fourth Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1452. From this source come many famous anecdotes, known to us, for

the most part, through Stow and Holinshed, and often rejected by modern writers, because they could not be traced back earlier than the Elizabethan period. It must now be a great satisfaction to the editor of Stow's 'Survey' to be able to render signal service to Stow's character as an historian by showing that these stories arose in an age not very far removed from the days of Henry V. Just as the publication of the chronicle of Geoffrey Baker gave contemporary warranty for some of Stow's most suspected passages dealing with the reign of Edward III., so now Mr. Kingsford's new chronicle vindicates Stow's well-known descriptions of the early wildness of Henry V. Mr. Kingsford carefully examines the history of the King's youth, and produces good evidence for rejecting the unduly sceptical attitude of Mr. Solly Flood in this matter. He even goes so far as to say that it would be rash to dismiss altogether Sir Thomas Elyot's famous story of the Prince and Chief Justice Gascoigne. Mr. Kingsford's remarks upon the historical basis of Shakespeare's Henry V. and Falstaff may be commended to all who are interested in the sources of the Elizabethan drama. Not less noteworthy are his observations on the literary merits of this early Tudor translation, and the place which it might have taken, had it been published in its own age, in the development of English prose.

A Visit to a Gñani or Wise Man of the East, by Edward Carpenter (Allen & Co.), is a reprint of some chapters from Mr. Carpenter's book on Ceylon and India, 'From Adam's Peak to Elephanta,' published some twenty years ago, and repeats his impressions of the personality and teaching of an Adept or chief *Guru*, with whom he had daily conversations during six weeks in Ceylon. Mr. Carpenter, who, it may be remembered, was once a curate of F. D. Maurice, as well as a high Wrangler, thinks a plain and simple account of one of those Adepts of whom much vague talk is heard will be useful. There is nothing here that may not be found in textbooks of Indian philosophy, nor is what Mr. Carpenter writes free from vagueness. Still, the personality of the aged *gñani* Rama-swami was singularly impressive, like that of his teacher Tilleinathan-swami, and it is easy to understand that doctrine, however trite and unscientific, coming from such a character, bore a spiritual import not communicable in print. The ideas here set forth about the preparation of the *yogi* for *guru*-ship, the repression of the brain and effacement of thought, to set the subconscious will free, are familiar to students of the subject, and have a close connexion with hypnotic trance-conditions; but Mr. Carpenter does not write as if he were expert either in philosophy or psychology, and loose remarks about the fourth dimension and secondary consciousness do not carry us far. "If you can kill a thought dead, for the time being, you can do anything else with it that you please," appears neither logical nor illuminating, though, no doubt, many worried people would be thankful if it were possible. The Indian *guru* insists that you must attain the power of expelling thoughts, or "killing them dead on the spot," in order to reach a receptive condition, not unlike that which the Church calls "recollection." Yet the death of thought is to imply not oblivion, but, on the contrary, illumined consciousness.

All this has been better expressed before, but Mr. Carpenter's brief and sympathetic sketch will perhaps attract some minds of the vaguely mystical order. When he

seems to us to strike at the root of the matter is in the contrast he draws between the Eastern and the Western modes of approaching the "cosmic life." The East seeks to enter it by the development of the will: "by will to surrender the will, by determination and concentration to press inward and upward to that portion of one's being which belongs to the universal, to conquer the body, to conquer the thoughts, to conquer the passions and emotions: always will, and will-power," though exerted in a curiously passive external life. But in the West, with a vigorously active life, the sublimizing process (and not only from Christ's time) has been through love—of which no count is taken in Indian *guru*-ship—the enlargement of self through growth of the sympathies and affections, till the barriers break down between the individual and the rest, and "he passes out and away." Mr. Carpenter's social and political views naturally incline him to the latter process.

The Royal Daughters of England and their Representatives: together with Genealogical Tables of the Royal Family from the Conquest to the Present Time. By Henry Murray Lane. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)—The work of that veteran genealogist Mr. Henry Murray Lane, Chester Herald of Arms, must be received as having behind it a considerable amount of authority, not only by virtue of the author's office, but also on account of his unique experience of the College of Arms—an experience extending over sixty-two years, for he was appointed Blumantle Pursuivant in 1849.

'The Royal Daughters of England' is, in its way, a monument of industry. It deals with no fewer than one hundred and seventy-seven princesses, presenting a summary of what is known of each, with careful notes of the authorities relied upon. Even the princesses, fifteen in number, whose existence or whose parentage is doubtful, are included, the author appending a concise statement of any evidence regarding them which exists.

Of the latter are four supposed daughters of William the Conqueror, Margaret, Sybilla, Gertrude, and Anna, whose names are quoted by some sixteenth-century heralds, but of whose existence there seems to be little evidence; and Christina, Duchess of Silesia, who is alleged by some writers to have been the daughter of the Emperor Henry V. and the Empress Maud. In a different category is that daughter of Maud and Geoffrey Plantagenet who married David, Prince of North Wales. There appears to be some uncertainty as to her name, but her existence and parentage are vouched for by Roger de Hoveden, who was at any rate her contemporary.

Sixty-four of the royal ladies mentioned in the book have living descendants; and a table is appended showing the present representative of each, from which it appears that fourteen of these princesses are represented by Prince Louis of Bavaria, eight by the Duke of Parma, three by the German Emperor, and two by King George V. There are also included seventy-seven pedigrees; and the value of the work is enhanced by an exhaustive Index.

Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul. By T. Rice Holmes. Second Edition, Revised and Largely Rewritten. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Since January, 1909, when the first edition of this book was exhausted, Dr. Rice Holmes has been revising it in the light of recent research. The revision has been word for word, and the book has been largely

rewritten. In Part II. especially changes have been made. Some articles have disappeared, others have been lengthened to admit of fresh information or recent theories, and yet others are entirely new. But the author claims that "the instances in which conclusions reached in the old edition have been altered are rare." The German Cæsarian scholar Dr. H. Meusel has contributed to the correction of inaccuracies and misprints. The present edition is regarded by the author as definitive. There is no need now to say that Mr. Rice Holmes's scholarly, scientific, interesting, and comprehensive work is likely to hold the field for years to come. "It is unlikely that we shall ever know much more about Cæsar's conquest."

The Works of William Shakespeare, with a Memoir, Glossary, &c., have been prepared by the Editor of "The Chandos Classics" in a single volume, entitled "The Universal Edition" (Warne). The book contains 1,136 pages, and ranks with "The Albion Poets." The type cannot be large in view of the amount of it to be included, but it is clear for its size. The volume may secure acceptance with the general public, for the Glossary, though brief, is adequate. We cannot expect any signs of textual corruption, which are best left alone here, perhaps. The text generally is sound, but we think the brief 'Memoir' might have been more definite in its detail, e.g., it might have told us that much of 'The Passionate Pilgrim' is not Shakespeare's. Various details of the poet's life, founded on more or less plausible conjecture, are included, but here the edition is no more at fault than many which pretend to be authoritative.

As a matter of practical detail, we should have been glad to see the lines numbered in each scene, a custom which has long prevailed and lightened the labours of students in Greek and Latin texts.

In the Footsteps of R. L. S., by J. Patrick Finlay (Edinburgh, Nimmo, Hay & Mitchell), is a pleasant book of something less than sixty pages, giving a sketch of Stevenson's life and various changes of residence. Mr. Finlay writes well, but it cannot be said that he offers anything noteworthy for the Stevensonian, as he covers ground already well trod. In any account of R. L. S., too, the vivid part played by his cousin R. A. M. Stevenson should, we think, be mentioned. More than R. L. S., he had the genius of whim and adventure. The photographs reproduced are good and to the point.

PART XXVI. of the proceedings of The Canterbury and York Society supplies the second instalment of the acts of Robert Grosseteste, the vigorous prelate who ruled over the vast diocese of Lincoln from 1235 to 1253. The institutions and other formalities within the archdeacons of Stowe and Northampton are set forth in order. The proportion of benefices in the gift of the religious houses is not a little remarkable, especially in the former of these divisions. Out of a total of 87 institutions in Stowe archdeaconry during Grosseteste's episcopacy, no fewer than 61 were presented by monasteries; of the remainder, 23 were presented by layfolk, and only 3 by the bishop.

In the archdeaconry records of Northampton (which included Rutland) there are four instances in which licence was granted to found a private or manorial chapel, with

due provision for a chaplain, namely, at Braybrooke, Thorpe Mandeville, Hambleton, and Easton Neston. These licences are documents of considerable length, and vary somewhat in terms and conditions. In all cases the chapel was to possess neither bell nor font, nor were marriages to be performed nor confessions heard therein. The owners, with their families, household, and guests, were to attend the parish church on certain defined festivals, and in the case of Braybrooke on all Sundays and festivals when there was a sermon. But the lord and lady of Braybrooke could readily excuse themselves, for infirmity, bad weather, reverence for guests, or other reasonable cause might be pleaded as lawful hindrances.

Unexpected information occasionally occurs in these old episcopal registers. Thus Bishop Grosseteste, in the first year of his episcopacy, made a grant to the burgesses of Newark that no stranger might sell cloth within their town.

The extended transcripts of this register appear to have been made with much care. The brief English headings are just sufficient for their purpose, but there are occasional slips in the modern form of place-names; for instance, "Lufenham" should be Luffenham, and "Pinckney" should be Pinkney.

Transactions of the Baptist Historical Society. Vol. II. No. 3. (Baptist Union.)—We have previously called attention to the useful researches being made by this Society, the records of which will be a welcome help to future historians. The first article in the present instalment is by Mr. Champlin Burrage, 'Chamberlen's First Day Church.' This is one of the rare contemporary records of an early Separatist Church. The date when it was fully organized was 1653-4.

There is an article on the Fifth Monarchy movement by Mr. Farrer. This extraordinary religious and political movement of the Commonwealth period was based on intense belief in the imminence of the "Fifth Monarchy," or universal rule of God's people on earth, as gathered from the books of Daniel and Revelation. Goodwin, preaching before the House of Commons on February 25th, 1645, declared "that Christ would show Himself King of nations as well as of saints, by ruining nations (containing his saints) which should not comply with His interest; and claimed the rapid changes of the last few years as signs of the near approach of Christ's Kingdom." Mr. Farrer, in reference to the effect of this movement on the fate of the King says:—

"The retention of any earthly king, whatever limits might be set to his powers, was an obstacle to the realisation of the personal rule of Christ. Charles must die. It was accordingly the Fifth Monarchy officers who led in insisting on the execution of the King."

Mr. John C. Foster has an article on Thomas Tryon, 1634-1703, "an apostle of the 'Simple Life,' only much more simple than advocated to-day." Mr. Foster gives a bibliography of Tryon's books that he has seen or possesses. We often find Tryon's works in booksellers' catalogues. Only the other day we came across 'Wisdom's Dictates,' in which he gives a

"Bill of Fare of seventy-five noble dishes of excellent food, far exceeding those made of fish or flesh, which Banquet I present to the sons of Wisdom, or such as shall decline that depraved custom of eating flesh and blood."

In a Supplement to the *Transactions* Principal Gould, the President of the Society, gives 'The Origins of the Modern Baptist Denomination.'

Festival of Empire: Book of the Pageant. Edited by Sophie C. Lomas. (Benrose & Sons.)—Almost all the Pageants held during recent years have supplied a more or less well-executed 'Book' to serve as an illustrated memorial of the various incidents therein enacted. They have usually included photographs of the more striking scenes, in addition to a full text of the words and music. The book of the London Pageant, however, as far surpasses its predecessors as does the actual Pageant in numbers, historical accuracy, and breadth of display. In this souvenir the coloured pictures which hardly represented the actual scenes, and appeared in a cheaper edition, have been happily discarded, and the illustrations selected by Mrs. Lomas, the honorary editor, are of genuine value to the student as well as the sightseer. Thus we have pictures taken from many MSS. and charters in the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Guildhall, and the University Library, Utrecht; from rare printed books, such as Speed's 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain' or Ackermann's 'Microcosm of England'; portraits from the National Portrait Gallery; and the reproduction of a likeness of the Emperor Carausius, who plays an important part in one of the opening episodes, from a gold coin in the British Museum.

The book, too, is worthy of this wealth of illustration, for many experts are responsible for the accuracy of the representations, the description of the scenes, and the appendices, wherein the data on which the living pictures are based are added with precision.

Year-Books of the Reign of King Edward the Third: Year XX. (Second Part). Edited and translated by Luke Owen Pike. (Stationery Office.)—It will be a real source of regret to all scholars that this is the last volume of the Year-Books of Edward III. which Mr. Pike will publish for the Rolls Series, and our hearty congratulations are due to him for having carried his edition through fifteen volumes in a period only just falling short of thirty years. The loss to scholarship will be all the greater since, we fear, this means the abandonment, by the authorities of the Public Record Office, of any further attempt to publish modern editions of Year-Books. This is the more to be regretted since the Selden Society series of the Year-Books of Edward II. has, by a series of fatalities, been added to somewhat intermittently since F. W. Maitland's death. We are glad, however, that we still have to expect a glossary of the French of the Year-Books, which Mr. Pike has in hand, before he finally quits his connexion with the Rolls Series.

The text and Introduction to this volume show the same carefulness and scholarship as have marked the earlier instalments of the editor's work. It is natural that Mr. Pike should have taken this opportunity to state in a final form his views as to the nature of the Year-Books, and to compare his opinions with those of Maitland. Inevitably it follows that much of the Introduction assumes a polemical character. Mr. Pike fiercely assails Maitland's notion that the Year-Books were students' note-books. Maitland may have slightly oversteered the word "student," when "young barrister" would have better expressed the facts, but Mr. Pike has not persuaded us of the truth of his view that the official clerks of the court were normally the compilers of these reports. However, his conclusions are in-

teresting, and we are glad that he has set them forth. We shall look forward to his French glossary with great interest, and hope that it will not undergo the vexatious delay in the press which, as Mr. Pike points out, has interposed more than three years between the time when the manuscript of this volume left his hands, and the time at which it has at last been published.

MR. H. B. IRVING, who is a member of the Bar as well as an actor, has already displayed his interest in criminology by writing an admirable work on 'French Criminals of the Nineteenth Century.' His Introduction to *The Trial of Franz Muller*—the second volume of a new series of "Notable English Trials" (Edinburgh, Hodge & Co.)—has exactly the qualities required in such a piece of work—a power of terse and lucid narrative, and a keen sense of the value of evidence.

The trial, which took place at the Old Bailey in 1864, is chiefly notable because it related to the first murder on an English railway. Unlike the trial of the Stauntons, which we noticed on June 3rd, and which deserves to be remembered because of the masterly speech delivered by Sir Edward Clarke in defence of one of the prisoners, the trial of the commonplace young German who murdered Mr. Briggs in a first-class compartment in a North London train has no particular interest apart from its circumstances. There is nothing very striking about the forensic gifts exhibited by Sir Robert Collier in prosecuting or by Serjeant Parry in defending; or about the manner in which Lord Chief Justice Pollock presided at the trial, except that it was scrupulously fair and dignified. Mr. Irving, however, contrives to give a living interest to the sordid story, especially by his discriminating reference to the more sensational of the railway murder cases which have followed it. The application of the comparative method is decidedly useful in such a series.

Adam Mickiewicz, the National Poet of Poland. By Monica M. Gardner. (Dent.)—The British tourist strolling in Warsaw is arrested by a monument to Adam Mickiewicz (pronounced Mitzkyévitch), and till the volume under review appeared, he or she had little chance of discovering who or what the great man was. One would have been grateful for a moderate biography of Poland's national poet; Miss Gardner's work merits a more distinguished adjective, and therefore is doubly worthy of attention.

The terrors of a difficult and remote language, the strangeness of a peculiar civilization, have stood between Poland and the non-Slavonic West. Add to this the extinction of Poland as an independent State, and it becomes easy to understand why Mickiewicz and his brother poets should have been neglected by the rest of Europe. Like the patriotic writers of Ireland, with whom they have many points in common, Mickiewicz and his colleagues are intensely national and retrospective; in the same way, too, they are primitive and bardic rather than personal and self-conscious. Miss Gardner makes this plain when treating of her hero, whose masterpieces she explains with sympathy and skill, giving at the same time workmanlike translations of the more famous passages. The spiritual aberrations which clouded the poet's later years are honestly recorded, and, with Miss Gardner, we are inclined to agree that such abnormalities could but be expected from one

forced into an abnormal way of living. The Russians had driven the poet from his native land. Thus uprooted, poor, and dwelling amid strangers, distracted and divided by the undying hope of national resurrection, Mickiewicz took refuge in an extreme mysticism that paralyzed the poet, and made the holder of the Chair of Slavonic Literature in the Collège de France impossible as a "don." His very failure is, to our thinking, an added proof of his greatness.

EVOLUTION is at work in the fairy tale as in matters more far-reaching, and the august tradition of captive princesses, giants, witches, and hobgoblins yields place year by year to what may be termed the Nature fairy tale, which, by causing birds, beasts, flowers, and trees to play semi-instructive parts, usurps to some extent the functions of the fable. Of the latter type a pleasing, if in no way remarkable example is *Across the Forest and Far Away*, by Geraldine E. Hodgson (Clifton, J. Baker & Son; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), with illustrations by Gerald G. Hodgson. Written with taste and a measure of imagination, it yet lacks cohesion and the qualities of incident and humour indispensable to fairy history. We have no great faith in the power of Day-Spirits, Wind-Sylphs, Clay-Fairies, and Swamp-Boggarts to fascinate the childish mind, but their appearance presupposes a demand which if it exists will doubtless be satisfied by the present volume.

NAMES IN FACT AND FICTION.

The Athenæum of July 22nd speaks of "Mark Twain's...book 'The Gilded Age' (subsequently called 'The American Claimant')." May we say that this is inaccurate, inasmuch as the two books are distinct? Col. Sellers appears in both, but in 'The American Claimant' he is an old man, while in 'The Gilded Age' (written by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner) he is very much younger. Possibly you have been misled by Mark Twain's preface to 'The American Claimant,' where a superfluous comma (after the word "tale") suggests a confusion: "The Colonel Mulberry Sellers here reintroduced to the public is the same person who appeared as Eschol Sellers in the first edition of the tale, entitled 'The Gilded Age.'"

CHATTO & WINDUS.

PANCRATES ON HADRIAN AND ANTINOUS.

Liverpool, July 20, 1911.

THE following are offered as restorations of the newly discovered fragment 'Oxyrhynchus Papyri' No. 1085:—

- V. 2. [ρῆιδί]ωσ.
23. [φρυσσο]μένη.
28. ῥῆζεν μὲν στόμαχον θε[μέθλων δ' ἐκ κόψ]ε τένοντα.
32. ἐν κοίῃσι πάσιν προπετέσσ[ι γένουσι].
34. [ἀσθμασι δ' ἰ]ππείουσι βάλεν πλατὺ ν[ῶτον] — — —.
35. [δυσθνήσκων θ'] ὀπλαῖσιν εἰς κατέν[τε κοινίη].

J. P. POSTGATE.

THE LONDON LIBRARY CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT.

THE eighth annual Supplement to the Catalogue of the London Library (including books added from March 1st, 1910, to March 1st, 1911) brings the bulk of these Supplements up to nearly the size of the great Catalogue issued in 1903. Eight Supplements, each of nearly 200 pages, to one book are a trifle cumbersome; and it is comforting to know that an entirely new edition of the Catalogue, combining the many Supplements, is under the consideration of the Committee of the Library. It is hardly necessary to say that such a publication would be of great utility not only to subscribers to the Library, but also to students generally.

Constant use of the 1903 Catalogue has revealed the very few weak spots, and a new volume embodying the recent discoveries in names and authors will render it a bibliographical reference book of wide importance. The corrigenda and errata in the various Supplements are so numerous, and so apt to be overlooked, that they are constant traps to the unwary. But this new edition cannot be produced in less than a year, so that, even if started now, it could not be in the subscriber's hands much before 1913.

A glance through the new Supplement will soon suggest the urgent necessity of a new edition. On every page there are useful books of reference which most people would suppose to be absent from the London Library. Not long ago the present writer wanted to refer to the Catalogue of the famous Firmin-Didot Sale, 1878-81. A reference to the 1903 Catalogue indicated that it was not in the Library; yet this Supplement reveals the fact that there is a set, priced, on the shelves. It is dangerous, indeed, to assume that any book of reference is not in the Library, for Dr. Wright is evidently assiduous in his search for *desiderata*.

The Library has lately been enriched by the addition of four highly important sets, here set out fully—the numerous "Monuments" and "Mémoires" published through the Fondation Piot by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres; the "Geschichtschreiber D. Deutschen Vorzeit" in 90 volumes; Monaci's "Studj di Filologia Romanza"; and, perhaps the most useful of all, the "Mémoires" of the Société de l'Histoire de France et l'Île de France, the titles of which, in small type, occupy nearly four columns.

There is very little to criticize. Dr. Wright persists on the principle of putting biographies under the name of the author or editor rather than the person dealt with, although the system of cross-references is excellent. A few of these seem rather unnecessary, e.g., "Borlase, Edmund, see Borlase (E.)," since the one immediately follows the other. The single addition of an undated edition of Miss Braddon's 'Lady Audley's Secret' also seems a trifle unnecessary, as several issues of the same work are recorded in the big Catalogue. "Sold by Sotheby Feb. 1899," in the entry of the Catalogue of the Hardwicke Papers and MSS. (see *Athen.*, Jan. 21, 1899), might easily mislead one into the idea that they were scattered at auction, whereas before the day of the sale the Trustees of the British Museum stepped in and purchased the collection *en bloc*.

These are, however, rather matters of opinion than of criticism. The Supplement will stand the severest tests. W. R.

CUNNINGHAM'S EXTRACTS FROM THE REVELS' BOOKS, 1842.

II.

OTHER remarks might be made on the spelling, but a more important line of investigation lies in the words and what they express. Throughout the whole list the plays are stated to be on "St. Jons night," "Inosents Night," &c., as in no other case in the history of plays is it recorded. It is always rendered "St. Johns day at night," "Innocents day at night"; for occasionally they had matinées even then. The last entry on p. 3 arrests attention: "Betwin Newers day and Twelfe day a play of Lowes Labours Lost." Such an indefinite entry is unique, and there are two arguments against its genuineness. The one is drawn from the real accounts of the workmen, which begin on p. 5. They charge for their work for the day or days in preparation for each play. They prepare for a play on New Year's night, for another on Twelfth night, for none between. Further, there is preserved a letter at Hatfield from Sir Walter Cope to Viscount Cranborne which has often been read into the history of the drama, showing that the grateful Earl of Southampton was making a reception for the King who had restored him to liberty, honours, inheritance, and Southampton House. He had sent Sir Walter to find Burbage and the players and fix about a play, and the one they had chosen was a revival of 'Love's Labour's Lost.' This is generally taken as referring to 1605. But it is entirely undated; it is endorsed 1604, which might mean any time up to March 25th, 1605. Now if they played 'Love's Labour's Lost' before the King at Court between New Year's Day and Twelfth Night, they were not likely to play it again at Southampton House on the 12th of January as the State Papers say, before the Queen and her brother. And if it were played thus *once*, it would not be entered in the King's accounts, but in those of the Earl of Southampton.

Another fault in this list is that it is not complete. There were more performances than are here reckoned, as may be seen from the Declared Accounts. And there is at least one other title. In the Stationers' Registers there is entered on February 8th, 1604/5, "A Comedy called The Fyre Mayd of Bristol, played at Hampton Court by his Majestys Players."

Now we may turn to the accounts proper, and recall the strange fact that the account of Tilney, Master of the Revels, *begins* at the foot of p. 2, though the Master's account generally follows that of the workmen. It begins, there are two paragraphs of it, and then abruptly there follows an interpolation of the play-lists, without connexion or explanation. Immediately after these, the workmen's expenses begin on p. 5, and it is not until p. 7 that Tilney's account *begins again*, and the connexion with the preliminary part is most disjointed.

Altogether there is ample reason for the strongest suspicion of forgery in the account of 1604-5.

The next record which has been preserved is the 1611-12 one, which was also offered by Cunningham to the British Museum. This has also lost its outer sheet. It is true that the character of its writing has not been

suspected so much; but there are methods of making ink seem faded. While the names of plays begin with 1st November, at the end we find "a note of the Stafe, workmanship and service for the King, beginning 5th November 1611." That would imply there was no service in preparation for a play on the first; the date of the contested play, 'The Tenpest.' We know from other sources that the King's Players did play on the 31st October and 1st November but not in relation to this bill. A study of the other parallel records, the declared accounts in the Audit Office and the Pipe Office, shows many things suspicious. The list is even more incomplete than the former one. Thirteen plays are here entered by name; but in the accounts there were thirty paid for by item, and dated.

I do not dwell on this record because I have so much to say concerning what has been called the "Revels' Account of 1636." Mr. Law says expressly that no one has ever doubted it. I have always doubted it, and now, by careful research, I am able to prove that this list is a forgery. Mr. Law calls it one of the "Revels' accounts." He can hardly have studied it closely. It is not a Revels' account at all, and no part of it ever belonged to the Audit Office! There are three separate slips. The first one is a warrant from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, signed Pembroke and Montgomery in genuine old handwriting, with genuine signature dated 1636. The sheet shows signs of having formerly been stitched to some other sheets, and having become detached. The second paper is a genuine warrant—also issuing from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and duly signed "Pembroke & Montgomery"—to the Treasurer of the Chamber to pay the King's players for 22 plays acted at Hampton Court and elsewhere, at the usual rate of 10*l.* a play for 21 of them, and 30*l.* for the special play which had come from Oxford, 'The Royal Slave'—240*l.* in all. It may be noted in passing that this sheet shows also signs of having been formerly stitched to something else, and not to the former sheet, as the pattern of the stitching is different. There was no outside sheet. The one is slipped into the other. And into the other is also slipped the forged list of performances. This bears no marks of ever having been stitched to anything. It has always been loose; it is so still. It is based upon the warrant for payments, in number correct. There is no certainty that the names of the plays (beyond the one named) or the dates are true. And I can prove that the places where the performances are said to have taken place are false. It may be remembered that I stated that the Lord Chamberlain's Warrant-Books were preserved from 1628 till 1640. And they tell us something concerning this list. On March 17th, 1630/31, a warrant was granted the King's players for

"£260, that is to say, Twenty pounds a piece for four plays acted at Hampton Court, in respect of the travail and expenses of the whole company in Dyet and lodging during the time of their attendance there, and the like sum of £20 for one play which was acted at Whitehall in the day-time, whereby the players lost the benefit of their house for that day. And £10 a piece for 16 other plays acted before the King."

Ever after that date at least every performance at Hampton Court earned 20*l.*; and the man who made the list did not know that! The Warrant says "acted at Hampton Court and elsewhere." But it could only be 'The Royal Slave' which was acted at Hampton Court, because the other 21 had only the usual allowance of 10*l.*, and must

have been acted in London. But the writer makes 14 of them performed at Hampton Court! Allowance being made for 'The Royal Slave,' the account, as he makes the list, should have been 370*l.* instead of 240*l.* There are other proofs that they could not have been all at Hampton Court; but this is sufficient. And the fact that the ink in this list is the same, out of the same brewing, as in the list 31 years before, casts a lurid light backwards on the whole confection.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

SALES.

ON Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late G. Seton Veitch, the most important books being the following: Carlyle, Collected Works, 34 vols., 1870-72, 15*l.* 15*s.* La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1762, 47*s.* The Aldine Edition of the British Poets, 53 vols., 1833-53, 32*l.* Scott, Works, with Life by Lockhart, 100 vols., 1829-39, 30*l.* Scottish Historical Society Publications, 59 vols., 1887-1909, 15*l.* 10*s.* Andrew Smith, Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa, 5 vols. in 3, 1849, 19*l.* The total of the sale was 781*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The following prices were realized at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms last week: The Engraved Works of Sir T. Lawrence, 1845, 89*l.* A set of books relating to Roses and Rose Culture, in English, German, and French, 50*l.* Audubon's Birds of America, 8 vols., 1839, 43*l.* The Ibis, 33 vols., 1859-91, 40*l.* Dresser's Birds of Europe, coloured plates, 8 vols., 31*l.* Milton's Works, best Library Edition, 8 vols., 16*l.* 5*s.* A fifteenth-century Flemish Book of Hours on vellum, 26*l.* 10*s.*

The law library of Mr. S. J. Wilde was sold on Friday, the 21st, and comprised a complete set of the Law Reports, 95*l.*, while another set fetched 75*l.* The total for the three days amounted to 1,800*l.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Holdsworth (W. W.), The Christ of the Gospels, 3/6
Fernley Lecture.

Maclean (J. Kennedy), Dr. Pierson and his Message: a Sketch of the Life and Work of a Great Preacher, 3/6 net.

"Notre Dame" Series of Lives of the Saints: St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland; and St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, 3/6 net each.

Smith (H. Sutton), "Yakusu," the Very Heart of Africa: being some Account of the Protestant Mission at Stanley Falls, Upper Congo, 6/ net.

Welles (Charles Stuart), The Millennium and the Constitution of the United States of the World, 6*d.*

An address founded on John viii. 12.

Workman (Dr. Herbert B.), Christian Thought to the Reformation, 2/6 net.

One of the Studies in Theology.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Bridge (Rev. Arthur), Worth Church, Sussex.

Second edition, enlarged and revised, with 12 illustrations.

Jackson (C. J.), An Illustrated History of English Plate, Ecclesiastical and Secular, 2 vols., 168*s.* net.

Morrison (Arthur), The Painters of Japan, 2 vols., 105*s.* net.

With numerous full-page illustrations.

Poetry and Drama.

Cunnington (L. Ann), Poesy's Pilgrimage: a Masque, 1/6 net.

Foxwell (A. K.), A Study of Sir Thomas Wyatt's Poems, 6/ net.

Part I. of a thesis for the M.A. degree in the University of London.

Herrick (E.), Dreams and Gables: Sonnets, 1/ net. In the Ludgate Series.

Massinger (Philip), The Virgin Martyr: a Play, 3/6 net.

A popular edition, adapted to modern stage requirements by R. S. Weld-Blundell.

Poetry and Life Series: Matthew Arnold and his Poetry, by Francis Bickley; Coleridge and his Poetry, by Kathleen E. Royds; Lowell and his Poetry, by W. H. Hudson; and Shelley and his Poetry, by E. W. Edmunds, 10*d.* each.

For notice of the opening volumes of this series see *Athen.*, July 8, p. 41.

Safroni-Middleton (Arnold), The Castle by the Sea.

A little book of poems.

Tomes (Henry W.), Poems, 6*d.* net.

Weingardt (E.), Earth Drift: a Small Book of Verse, 2/6 net.

Music.

Buck (Percy C.), Unfigured Harmony: a Short Treatise on Modulation, Harmonization of Melodies, Unfigured Basses, Inner Melodies, Canons, and Ground Basses, 6/ net.

Bibliography.

Lincoln City Public Library Quarterly Record, July.

London Library Catalogue: Supplement 8 (March 1, 1910-March 1, 1911), by C. T. Hagger Wright, 5/ net. See p. 130.

Political Economy.

Campbell (Gilbert Lewis), Industrial Accidents and their Compensation, 4/ net.

The author is a Graduate Student in the University of Chicago, and his work forms Vol. VII. of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays.

History and Biography.

Butler (George G.), Colonel St. Paul of Ewart, Soldier and Diplomat, 2 vols., 21/ net.

Cowan (Samuel), Life of the Princess Margaret, Queen of Scotland 1070-1093, 8/6 net.

With illustrations.

Crosleigh (Charles), Bradninch: being a Short Historical Sketch of the Honor, the Manor, the Borough and Liberties, and the Parish, 7/6 net.

Cunha (V. de Bragança), Eight Centuries of Portuguese Monarchy, 15/ net.

A political study.

English Historical Review, July, 5/

Fowler (Sir James K.), A History of Beaulieu Abbey, A.D. 1204-1539, 10/6 net.

Grey (Sir Edward), Sir David Dale, 3/6 net.

Inaugural address delivered for the Dale Memorial Trust, to which is prefixed a memoir by Howard Pease.

Hamilton-Browne (Col. G.), With the Lost Legion in New Zealand, 12/6 net.

Records of Lydd, translated and transcribed by Arthur Hussy and M. M. Hardy, edited by Arthur Finn, 12/6

Toyne (S. M.), Albrecht von Wallenstein, a Monograph, to which is appended an Analysis of the Thirty Years' War, 1/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Ball's Alpine Guide: The Central Alps, Part II., 7/6 net.

Revised edition.

Banff and Macduff; Crediton; Farnborough; and Lanark.

Small official publications of the District Councils.

Bowler (Louis P.), Gold Coast Palaver: Life on the Gold Coast, 2/

Describes the author's eight years' experience in the jungle of the Gold Coast Colony.

Holidays: Where to Stay and What to See, 1/

Hyatt (Stanley Portal), Off the Main Track, 12/6 net.

A record of adventurous life in Africa with 31 illustrations.

Lynton, Lynmouth, and the Lorna Doone Country: a Handbook for Visitors and Residents, with a Chapter upon the Fishing by W. Riddell, 6*d.* net.

A revised edition of one of the Homeland Handbooks.

Whymper (Edward), A Guide to Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc; and A Guide to Zermatt and the Matterhorn, 3/ net each.

New editions, with many illustrations.

Education.

Latin and Greek in American Education, with Symposia on the Value of Humanistic Studies. Edited by Francis W. Kelsey. Forms one of the University of Michigan Humanistic Papers.

Lawson (W. R.), John Bull and his Schools: a Book for Parents, Ratepayers, and Men of Business, 2/ net. Second edition.

Teacher's Encyclopædia of the Theory, Method, Practice, History, and Development of Education at Home and Abroad, Vol. II.

Written by many of the most eminent educational writers, thinkers, professors, and teachers of the day, and edited by A. P. Laurie. For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, May 13, 1911, p. 537.

Anthropology.

Beech (Mervyn W. H.), The Suk: their Language and Folk-lore, 12/6 net.

With an introduction by Sir Charles Eliot, and many illustrations. The book is the result of investigations made whilst the author was Acting District Commissioner of Baringo, East Africa.

Endle (the late Rev. Sidney), The Kacháris, 8/6 net.

With an introduction by J. D. Anderson. The author was for forty years a missionary in the Assam Valley. This volume, which is published under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, has several illustrations, four being in colour.

Philology.

Extracts from the Memoirs and other Works of Saint Simon, 2/6

Edited, with introduction, notes, and appendices, by B. M. Nevill Perkins. One of the Dublin University French Texts.

Gasc's Little Gem Dictionary of the French and English Languages.

Edited by Marc Ceppi.

Modern Language Review, July, 4/ net.

Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part VIII.

Edited, with translations and notes, by Arthur S. Hunt for the Egypt Exploration Fund.

School-Books.

Bell's Books for Young Readers: The Lost Pigs, by the author of 'The Three Monkeys'; and **The Old Boat-House**, by L. and M. Wintle, 6d. each.

Both contain illustrations.

Bell's Simplified Latin Classics: Caesar's Invasions of Britain; and **Livy's Kings of Rome**, 1/6 each.

Both edited, with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by S. E. Winbolt.

Borchardt (W. G.), Junior Algebra, 2/6

With answers.

Harrap's Dramatic Readers: Book I., 6d.; **Book II.**, 6d.; **Book IV.**, 1/, all by Augusta Stevenson; and **Book V.**, 1/3, by Marietta Knight.

Lyra Historica: Poems of British History A.D. 61-1910: Part I. A.D. 61-1381, 2/

Selected by M. E. Windsor and J. Turrill, with preface by J. C. Smith.

Maistre (Xavier de), La Jeune Sibérienne, 1/

In Heath's Modern Language Series.

Riehl (Wilhelm Heinrich), Die vierzehn Nothelfer, 1/6

Edited by D. L. Savory. One of Rivington's

Direct Method Easy German Texts.

Shakespeare, Oxford Plain Texts: Coriolanus; Hamlet; and The Tempest, 6d. net each.

Thackeray, The Virginians, 3/6

With introduction, notes, and index, compiled for use in schools by John Morrison. One of Dent's Temple Series of English Texts.

Science.

Barton (Frank Townend), Horses and Practical Horsekeeping, 10/6 net.

Davison (W. Melville), Some New and Interesting Points in Ships' Hygiene, 4/ net.

Drayton: being an Attempt to Explain and Popularise the System of the Second Rotation of the Earth, as Discovered by the late Major-General A. W. Drayton. Also giving the Probable Date and Duration of the Last Glacial Period, and furnishing General Drayton's

Data, from which any Person of ordinary Mathematical Ability is enabled to Calculate the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, the Precession of the Equinoxes, and the Right Ascension and Declination of the Fixed Stars for any Year, Past, Present, or Future, by Admiral Sir Alphonse F. R. de Horsey, 3/6 net.

Fay (Irving W.), The Chemistry of the Coal-Tar Dyes, 10/ net.

Intended for students and dyers who have a good knowledge of general chemistry, and some knowledge of organic chemistry. With many diagrams.

Hobart (H. M.), The Design of Static Transformers, 6/ net.

With over 100 illustrations.

Nernst (Prof. Walter), Theoretical Chemistry from the Standpoint of Avogadro's Rule and Thermodynamics, 15/ net.

Revised in accordance with the sixth German edition by H. T. Tizard.

Scottish Arboricultural Society, Transactions, July, 3/

Taylor (F. Noel), A Manual of Civil Engineering Practice: specially arranged for the Use of Municipal and County Engineers, 25/ net.

Thompson (M. de Kay), Applied Electrochemistry. With many illustrations.

Thorndike (Edward L.), Animal Intelligence: Experimental Studies, 7/ net.

In the Animal Behavior Series. The studies here printed by the author, who belongs to Columbia University, were originally written about twelve years ago.

Juvenile Books.

Elias (Edith L.), The Children's Robinson Crusoe, 1/

With many illustrations by Stephen Reid.

Grey (Amy), Little Boy Georgie, 1/6

Morris (William), Tales from, 9d.

Retold by Madalen Edgar for the All Time Tales Series.

Fiction.

Abbott (Eleanor Hallowell), Molly Make-Believe, 1/ net.

Originally published in the United States.

Betham-Edwards (Miss), A Storm-Rent Sky, 6d.

In Collins's Famous Library.

Burt (Joseph), The Voice of the Forest, 6/

Tells how a young engineer and his friend are sent to the Congo by the British Foreign Secretary to collect secret information. The two men fall into the hands of revolted cannibal soldiers, and after some terrible experiences are rescued by the heroine.

Chesterton (G. K.), The Innocence of Father Brown, 6/

A series of detective stories, Father Brown solving the mysteries.

Footner (Hulbert), Two on the Trail, 6/

A story of the far North-West.

Foreman (Stephen), The Errors of the Comedy, 6/

A comedy of provincial life that ends in tragedy.

Gaskell (Elizabeth C.), Cousin Phillis, and other Tales, 1/ net.

With an introduction by Clement Shorter.

One of the World's Classics.

Kernahan (Mrs. Coulson), The Vagrant Bride, 6/

A tale of mystery and terror.

Reynolds (Eldrid), Red of the Rock, 6/

Deals with a matter-of-fact City man who, ordered to Cornwall for rest, suffers a sea change. He feels the salt water in his blood, drops into the life of a fisherman, and finds himself unable to return to London.

Ryce (Mark), Mrs. Drummond's Vocation, 6/

A story of modern life.

Sheehan (Very Rev. P. A.), The Queen's Fillet, 6/

Deals with the French Revolution, the plot turning on a dramatic episode which gives the title to the book.

Solomon (Jessica), The Unselfishness of Susan, 3/6 net.

A comedy of manners.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell), The Lone Adventure, 6/

A story of the period of the Young Pretender, whose fortunes are followed in England, and finally into Scotland and the Battle of Culloden. The hero is a young heir who has the misfortune to be a scholar, no fighter, and no rider to hounds, on which account he is at first held up to commiseration.

Tighe (Harry), Intellectual Marie, 6/

The story of a self-sacrificing Swiss woman.

Vallings (Harold), Enter Charmian, 6/

A comedy-idyll of moorlands.

Wherry (Edith), The Red Lantern, 6/

A Chinese story of the time of the Boxer rising.

General Literature.

Bierce (Ambrose), Collected Works: V. I. VIII. Negligible Tales, On with the Dance, and Epigrams.

Celtic Review, July, 2/6 net.

Edinburgh Review, July, 6/

Contains articles on 'The Battle of Fontenoy,' 'The Mind of Pascal,' 'The Animal Story,' 'The Cockney Raphael' (Haydon), and Tolstoy.

Essex Review, July, 1/6 net.

Firth (Frances), House of Dreams, 2/6 net.

Roberts (Harry), Towards a National Policy, 2/6 net.

Pamphlets.

Phases of the Work of the Salvation Army.

Winks (W. E.), A Sketch of the History of the English Bible: an Address delivered at the opening of the Exhibition of Bibles in the Public Reference Library, Cardiff, on March 21.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Goblet d'Alviella (Comte), Croyances, Rites, Institutions, 3 vols., 22fr. 50.

Music.

Prod'homme (J. G.) et Dandelot (A.), Gounod; 2 vols., 3fr. 50 each.

Illustrated with 40 full-page plates, and contains a 'Catalogue complet de l'Œuvre de Gounod.'

History and Biography.

Cazals (F. A.) et Le Rouge (Gustave), Les derniers Jours de Paul Verlaine, 3fr. 50.

Has a preface by Maurice Barrès, and numerous illustrations.

Schiffer (S.) jun., Die Aramäer, historisch-geographische Untersuchungen, 7m. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Grasset (Capitaine), A travers la Chaouïa avec le Corps de Débarquement de Casablanca (1907-8), 4fr.

Illustrated with 48 full-page plates and 2 maps.

Philology.

Platons Gorgias, en Kritisk Redegørelse for Tankegangen, af Georg Cohn, 2kr. 60.

No. 86 of Studier fra Sprog- og Oldtidsforskning.

Price (H. T.), A History of Ablaut in the Strong Verbs from Caxton to the End of the Elizabethan Period, 7m.

The author is Lektor for English at the University of Bonn, and his work forms Heft III. of Bonner Studien zur englischen Philologie.

Velten (C.), Taschen-Wörterbuch der Suaheli-Sprache, Suaheli-Deutsch u. Deutsch-Suaheli, nebst e. Skizze der Suaheli-Grammatik, 5m.

*** * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.**

Literary Gossip.

UNDER the title of 'A Fielding "Find,"' Mr. Austin Dobson contributes to the August number of *The National Review* an account of two valuable and hitherto unknown letters of Fielding. One is written *en route* to Lisbon, from Tor Bay; the other from Lisbon itself. They are, in all probability, his last letters.

MR. MURRAY will publish early in August a book by the author of 'The Letters of a Veiled Politician.' It is to be called 'The Parting of the Ways,' and will deal with the present crisis in politics.

THE BODLEY HEAD will issue on Monday next 'The Talk of the Town,' a new book by Mrs. John Lane, which is written on the same lines as 'The Champagne Standard.'

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON in London, and Messrs. Duffield & Co. in New York, will shortly issue Mr. John Oxenham's 'Their High Adventure'—a present-day Swiss story of Lakes Bienna and Thun and the high Alps round about Adelboden and the Gemmi.

THE JOHN LANE COMPANY of New York are issuing Mr. Oxenham's 'Coil of Carne'; and in addition he has a French translation of 'Hearts in Exile' appearing in Paris, an Italian issue of 'Great-Heart Gillian,' and Swedish issues of 'A Maid of the Silver Sea' and 'The Coil of Carne.'

MESSRS. ALSTON RIVERS announce for August 2nd 'The Overflowing Scourge,' by Stephen Foreman. The scene is laid in the Ireland of forty years ago.

A NEW volume of light studies by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield will appear in August. It bears the title 'Out of the Ivory Palaces,' and will be published by Messrs. Mills & Boon, who published the author's companion volume, 'The Parson's Pleasance.'

MR. DITCHFIELD has also written for private circulation a 'History of the Dawson Family,' of Yorkshire, Berkshire, America, and New Zealand. This family traces its ancestry back to Edward III., and its history possesses many features of interest.

DETAILS are to hand of the Tennysonian celebrations at Somersby, already mentioned in our columns. Next Sunday week the church is to be reopened, and sermons are to be preached by the Bishop of Lincoln and Canon Rawnsley.

On Monday, the 7th, the Oxford Professor of Poetry, Dr. Warren, is to give an address on 'Tennyson: the Poet in the Poet's Land'; and Canon Rawnsley is to speak on 'Memories of the Tennysons at Somersby.' Mr. J. Cuming Walters, the author of 'In Tennyson Land,' and Mr. E. Hartley Coleridge are also to speak; while Mr. Willingham F. Rawnsley will recite several of Tennyson's poems.

DEAN BERNARD, who was consecrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral last Tuesday Bishop of Ossory, had a brilliant career at Trinity College, Dublin, and is a welcome addition to the literary talent on the episcopal Bench.

MR. C. F. CLAY, the Manager of the Cambridge University Press, writes:—

"In last week's issue you print a letter from Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, in which he says: 'It may be worth while to mention that the book you reviewed last week, "The Silver Age of the Greek World," is not new. It was published in 1906 at Chicago, and now appears without a date as published in England.' I shall be grateful if you will allow me to point out that the date of publication, namely May, 1906, is clearly printed on the back of the title-page. Dr. Rouse goes on to say: 'The 1906 reprint is substantially the same as "The Greek World under Roman Sway," a few small additions having been made'; and in this

connexion I would beg your leave to quote the opening sentence of the author's preface, which runs as follows: 'This book is intended to replace my "Greek World under Roman Sway," now out of print, in a maturer and better form and with much new material superadded.'

THE REV. F. E. WARREN writes from Bardwell Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds:—

"The custom described by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse on p. 104 of your number for July 22nd is a cause of some confusion and inconvenience.

"I recently obtained on loan from a College library a volume entitled 'Monuments of the Early Church,' by Walter Lowrie, New York and London, 1906, only to find that it was identical with a book already in my possession entitled 'Christian Art and Archaeology,' by the same author, New York and London, 1901."

WITH a view to the greater convenience of members, the Society of Lincoln's Inn has decided that in future its library shall be closed for cleaning during the last ten days in August, instead of the first ten days in September as hitherto.

Two distinctions have recently been conferred upon Prof. Kuno Meyer: the Municipal Council of Dublin has made him an honorary freeman of the city in recognition of his services to the Irish nation and language; and he has been elected an ordinary member of the Royal Prussian Academy.

FROM the *Bibliographie de la France* we gather that there is a new Russian law on copyright which grants protection for life and fifty years afterwards to all authors who publish in Russia, independently of their nationality. Rights of translation are reserved for ten years only.

The *Bibliographie* adds:—

"On remarquera que, nulle part, il n'est question d'enregistrement et de dépôt d'exemplaires comme condition de protection."

THE awards of a large number of Montyon prizes in the gift of the Académie Française were announced a few days ago. Five, each of the value of 1,000fr., included one to M. Gustave Maçon for 'Chantilly et le Musée Condé'; another to Lieut.-Col. Mangin for 'La Force Noire'; and a third to the Marquis de Segonzac for 'Au Cœur de l'Atlas: Mission au Maroc.' Of the 31 prizes (each 500fr.) of the same foundation mention need only be made of Mlle. Lya Berger for 'Les Femmes Poètes de l'Allemagne,' M. Étienne Rose for 'Le Bruit,' and M. C. M. Savarit for his romance 'Les Solitaires.' The larger portion (1,500fr.) of the Prix Bordin was awarded to M. Victor Giraud for 'Blaise Pascal.'

WE are sorry to notice the death last Saturday, at the age of 75, of Sir Percy Bunting, an ardent worker in many forms of social service whose sincerity and unselfishness won him a prominent place among Methodists. Sir Percy edited *The Contemporary Review* from 1882 up to the present time, and *The Methodist Times*, 1902-7.

THE VICOMTE ALBERT RÉVÉREND, who died in Paris last week, would be best described as "the Burke of France." The Government of the Republic does not officially recognize heraldry, which in France is a private enterprise. The Vicomte was one of the most accomplished authorities on the subject of French peerages, and was for many years the editor of the 'Annuaire de la Noblesse de France,' started in 1843 by Borel D'Hauterive. His most exhaustive work was a 'Dictionnaire historique' of the titled personages and families (about 10,000) of France from the beginning of the eighteenth century. This great work is still in progress.

M. MAURICE MAINDRON, who also died in Paris last week at the age of 54, was a novelist with an intimate knowledge of French life in the sixteenth century, the period of most of his romances, including one recently published, 'Ce Bon Monsieur Veragues.' He was a son of Hippolyte Maindron the sculptor, and married a daughter of José Maria de Heredia. M. Maindron, as befitted an earnest student of the sixteenth century, had a great passion for arms and "les faits d'armes," on which he was a high authority.

THE well-known journalist Jean de Mitty, who died this week at his house at Rueil at the early age of 47, was a native of Roumania, his real name being Golfineanu. He made a special study of Stendhal, and had the good fortune to discover in the library at Grenoble the original and unpublished MS. of 'Lucien Leuwen,' which was published under his editorship.

THE death in his 60th year is reported from Marburg of the chief librarian of the University Library, Prof. G. Wenker. He was the author of numerous valuable works on the German dialects, among them 'Verschiebung des Stammsilbenauslauts im Germanischen,' 'Sprachatlas von Nord- und Mitteldeutschland,' and 'Sprachatlas des Deutschen Reiches.'

THE official returns give the number of students at the German Universities as 54,678 men and 2,552 women. Although the total is 2,385 more than last year, the figures show that there has been a steady decline in the rate of increase since 1909. Berlin with 8,039 stands first, as usual, while Munich is second with 6,942, and Leipsic third with 4,888.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of interest we note: School Teachers, Ireland, Pension Fund Account, 1910 (1d.); Memorandum re Physical Training in Secondary Schools (2½d.); Board of Education, Regulations for Training of Teachers (8d.); Statute for University College, Cork (4½d.); and Reports of the Rural Education Conference on the Qualification of Teachers on Rural Subjects (3½d.); and on a Suggested Type of Agricultural School (4d.). The prices named include postage.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE fifth instalment of *The British Bird Book* (T. C. & E. C. Jack) is at least as interesting as any that has previously appeared. It treats mainly of tits, flycatchers, woodpeckers, shrikes, and swallows. The woodpeckers, suitably enough, have fallen to the share of Mr. Pyecraft, who here finds many fascinating problems ready to his pen, and is careful to bring out the relationship between structural peculiarities and environment. Miss Turner is able to prove that the bearded tit, owing to more than one cause, is fast recovering the position it had almost lost in the Broads ten years ago. There is an instructive coloured illustration showing wherein the British willow tit may be said to differ from the British marsh tit; but we confess ourselves sceptical about some of the supposed differences in habits, notes, and haunts of the two species. The most important point so far brought out is that the willow tit appears entirely to replace the marsh tit in Scotland, according to present information.

It is stated that the incubation period of the spotted flycatcher is fourteen days. Our own observations at an open nesting-box this year supplied us with these data: first egg laid May 21st, fifth and last egg on May 25th; young being fed June 7th, and apparently a day old then; left nest June 21st.

Mr. Kirkman is disposed to give credence to the view that the male swifts have a strange habit of spending the night at an immense height in the air, "floating asleep in the upper airs on widespread tranquil wings." On the other hand, he says there is no trustworthy evidence that any one has yet seen their descent in the morning. If we mistake not, Mr. W. H. Hudson in his 'Nature in Downland' gives some remarkable, but hardly conclusive testimony on this point.

Among some of the less obvious peculiarities of the nightjar Dr. Heinroth's experiments with tame birds are quoted, showing that they are able, by making both pupils converge at the same time towards the back angles of the lids, to keep watch on what occurs behind them. This reminds the present writer of one of the most ludicrous episodes that ever rewarded his bird-watching. A nightjar, having been disturbed from a day-old nestling, had taken up her position lengthwise, *more suo*, on a dead bough facing the quarter where the intruder lay hidden. She had been here motionless for an hour when a party of jays came screeching past, each of whom, out of pure mischief, made a pretence of hustling the nightjar, and passed within a few inches of her. She declined to be intimidated, and the annoyance seemed over. A single jay, however, had detached himself from his party, and some five minutes later was espied stealthily stalking inch by inch along the bough behind the nightjar. This was a long process, and he had at last reached a position whence he could reach his victim without further advance, when the latter, keeping her body perfectly still, slowly turned her head round and opened a cavernous mouth to its widest extent. The

discomfiture of the jay, when on the verge of success, was complete, and brought about with the least possible exertion; without more ado he fled.

The photographs have, as usual, been carefully selected with a view to their scientific value; and of the illustrations in colour it would be hard to surpass that showing the building of the long-tailed tits' nest.

Wild Flowers of Barmouth and Neighbourhood, a paper-covered pamphlet published by Mr. James Kynoch of Brighton, should be of real use to visitors to an attractive district. Indeed, the fact that this is the fourth enlarged edition shows that the list of flowers has found favour. To this issue the records made by the Rev. Thomas Salwey, published in 1863, have been added; these are of distinct value as giving the precise locality and the finder, and ranging over Dolgelly and Harlech as well as Barmouth. Many rarities are included, and the pamphlet throughout is one that makes a strong appeal to the botanist. If another edition be required, Mr. Kynoch would do well to consider the claims of the average inquirer; make one main list, incorporating all Salwey's matter; and add at the end an alphabetical list of English names, or Latin ones where there is no English equivalent. By means of this the reader, expert or ignorant, would at once be able to find the reference to the further details concerning a plant of which some one has, perhaps, told him the name. At present the arrangement by natural orders appeals to the expert only, and 'Additions to the List since 1887' include some of the commonest things, such as *Rosa canina*. Some of the plants described are probably extinct, but it is certainly worth while to record them, as they may turn up again. The reservation "introduced" should, we think, have been used more generously.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—July 19.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Edward Shepherd was elected a Member.

The President read a paper on 'A Penny of Æthelred, Subregulus of Mercia and Son-in-law of Alfred the Great.' The coin in question was of the small-cross type of Alfred, and of silver, as pennies invariably were in early times. It read—obverse, +ÆTHELRED RE (for Æthelred Rex), the two R's being inverted and the Saxon *theta* used for the TH; reverse, the moneyer's name EDELSTAN in two lines. Æthelred was styled in his charters *dux* or *subregulus*, but Æthelweard's chronicle refers to him as "Rex Æthelred Myrciorum." This was the first instance of a coin being discovered which could definitely be assigned to this prince, and, fortunately, every letter was distinct, the coin itself, which was exhibited, being as fresh as when it left the dies.

A second paper by the same author was upon 'A Penny of Llywelyn, son of Cadwgan, of the Type of the Second Issue of William Rufus.' Its legend was—obverse, +LEWILLEN REX, the contemporary P being used for the W, and the two L's inverted; reverse, +HRVEOV ON RYTHCO (Saxon *theta* for the TH), which, Mr. Carlyon-Britton explained, represented the moneyer's name Herveus of a mint Ryth Co. This place he identified with the Ryt Cors or Castell Ryt-y-Gors of the Welsh chronicles; that is, the famous castle of Rhyd-y-Gors, which played so important a part in the Welsh rising of 1094-6, during which period the coin was certainly issued. This was the second occasion on which Mr. Carlyon-Britton had been able to exhibit to the Society a silver penny bearing the name of a Welsh prince and followed by the title REX, as evidence of at least an intermittent regal currency in that kingdom in early times—the first instance being a coin of Howel the Good issued at Chester; but as yet the two remain the only known examples.

Amongst other exhibitions were a silver penny of Athelstan with the title REX SAXSORM, struck at Derby, and bearing the letter R in the field of the reverse, and a Newark siege shilling of Charles I. on which the royal arms had been punched after its striking, by Mr. Frank F. Burton; three imitations of English half-groats of the time of Edward III. issued at Brussels and Antwerp, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; and twelve varieties of patterns in nickel for the American cent of 1858, by Mr. H. W. Taffs.

Mr. Andrew exhibited casts of two coins of the Empress Matilda, being silver pennies contemporary with, and purposely resembling, Stephen's second issue (Hawkins, 269), so that they would pass current with his money. The only difference was a star to the right of the portrait and the inscription, which was probably +MATILDA IMPER, but of which only the title IMPER was visible. They furnished the sole evidence we yet have that Matilda issued a second coinage, for her coins as previously known were all imitations of Stephen's first type. Both pennies were from the Sheldon hoard in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

MICROSCOPICAL.—June 28.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer, President, in the chair.

A paper by Mr. James Strachan was read 'On the Structure of Scales from *Thermobia domestica* (Packard)', in which he showed that the longitudinal striae which appear to project from the free margin of the scale were in reality the walls of longitudinal tubes, and when pressure was applied to the scales the tubes might be made to collapse and disappear; and in some instances, when heat was applied, both fluid and air bubbles were observed to traverse the tubes. These tubes were on the convex side of the scales. Radial striae also crossed the longitudinal striae at various angles, and the author illustrated his paper by an ingenious model composed of two sets of parallel thin glass tubes in close contact almost filled with fluid and closed at the ends, one set containing oil of turpentine, the other ether alcohol. One set of tubes was fixed; the other set, placed in contact with them, could be rotated over a considerable angle. By illuminating this model obliquely and varying the angle at which the tubes crossed, all the appearances of beaded, exclamation, and cuneate markings could be reproduced exactly.

Mr. James Murray presented a further report on the Rotifera collected by the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition of 1909. With regard to the Rotifera of New Zealand, there were collected 41 species of Bdelloids, and 26 species of other orders. Three new species were described—*Callidina microcornis*, *Rotifer curtipes*, and *R. montanus*. A species of *Pedalion* (not identified) occurred as a plankton animal in a great lake (Wakatipu). The Bdelloid fauna of New Zealand appeared to be poor when the variety of conditions in different regions is considered.

During a short stay at Cape Town 9 Bdelloids were collected on the lower part of Table Mountain. There was one new species, *Dissotrocha pectinata*, related to *D. spinosa*. The small collection was noticeable for the absence of any of the species characteristic of tropical and sub-tropical Africa, many of which occurred in other parts of Cape Colony.

Mr. Conrad Beck demonstrated the use of an interferometer for measuring small distances, and also showed a new portable microscope suggested by Mr. Murray. A variable eyepiece designed by Mr. M. J. Allan of Geelong, and a new microscope lamp designed by Prof. E. Emrys-Roberts, were also exhibited.

Science Gossip.

On his recent visit to Edinburgh the King conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. T. S. Clouston, well known as an authority on mental disease; also on Dr. J. O. Afflick, a leading physician who has done much for medical charities in the city.

DR. BEDDOE a few days before his death sent to Mr. Gardner of Paisley for publication the MS. of his Rhind Lectures on 'The Anthropological History of Europe.' The

matter appeared in *The Scottish Review* in 1892, but was not issued as a volume. In this form it will contain many additions and corrections.

THE programme of the meeting of the British Association at Portsmouth, August 30th to September 6th, is now published. The discussions are divided into the following sections: 'Mathematical and Physical Science,' 'Chemistry,' 'Geology,' 'Zoology,' 'Economic Science and Statistics,' 'Engineering,' 'Anthropology,' 'Physiology,' 'Botany' with a subsection on 'Agriculture,' and 'Educational Science.'

Sir William Ramsay will deliver the Presidential Address. On September 1st, the first evening discourse will be delivered by Dr. Leonard Hill, on 'The Physiology of Submarine Work'; the second, on September 4th, by Prof. A. C. Seward, on 'Links with the Past in the Plant World.'

A COMMISSION under the control of the Royal Society is to make further inquiries into "Sleeping Sickness," which is spreading in Nyasaland. The disease has been traced to the tsetse fly, as is now generally known, but there seems considerable doubt concerning the "hosts" of the said fly.

THE moon will be full at 2h. 55m. (Greenwich time) on the morning of the 10th prox., and new at 4h. 14m. on that of the 24th. She will be in apogee on the afternoon of the 5th, and in perigee on the morning of the 21st.

MERCURY will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 13th prox., and visible in the evening until nearly the end of the month, situated in the constellation Leo, and at his stationary point on the 26th; he will be in conjunction with the crescent moon on the 25th.

Venus attains her greatest brilliancy on the evening of the 10th; she will be also stationary on the 23rd, near the star β Virginis, afterwards returning into Leo, passing south of β Leonis at the end of the month (as she had done on the 15th), and setting very near the moon on the 25th.

Mars rises earlier each night, and moves from Aries into Taurus on the 19th, passing due south of the Pleiades at the end of the month.

Jupiter, in the western part of Libra, sets earlier each evening; he will be in conjunction with the moon on that of the 1st.

Saturn is situated in the eastern part of Aries, and will be in close conjunction with Mars on the morning of the 17th.

THE PERSEIDS or August meteors will be due from the 8th to the 12th, but the full moon on the 10th (when they should be most conspicuous) will interfere this year with their visibility.

THE Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy to the Visitors of the Observatory (after an expression of regret for the death of Sir William Huggins, a member of the board, and active almost to the last) deals chiefly with the Oxford portion of the great Astrophysical Catalogue. The seventh and last volume of measures (relating to zone $+25^\circ$) is now completed; but the question of the places of the reference stars, from which the "constants of the plates" have been deduced, remains; and Prof. Turner

describes the difficulties connected therewith. Hitherto the "constants" used have been considered to be provisional, and it has always been his aim to improve the plates by photographic means; this it is proposed to take in hand at once, according to a plan for which experiments have already been made. The comparison of duplicated plates has also been proceeded with.

Other work has been carried on at the Observatory, particularly in the photography (by Mr. Bellamy, First Assistant) of the region near Nova Lacertæ; and Prof. Turner has issued a third volume of 'Miscellaneous Papers of the University Observatory, Oxford,' partly by himself, and partly by Messrs. Bellamy and Plummer, members of the staff, reprinted from the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society and other publications. Included amongst Mr. Bellamy's papers is an interesting biography (with portrait) of the late Dr. Galle, of Neptune celebrity.

THE volume of *Greenwich Observations for 1909* has appeared, with separate copies of *Astronomical Results*, *Magnetical and Meteorological Observations*, and *Photographic Results*. Although edited by Dr. Dyson, the whole of the work was performed under the direction of the retired Astronomer Royal, Sir William Christie, on the same system as in previous years.

WE have received Nos. 11, 12, and 13 of the second volume of *Publications of the Allegheny Observatory*. The first contains a complete account of that remarkable star β Lyre, first discovered to be variable by Goodricke in 1784, with recent observation of its photographic spectrum by Mr. R. H. Curtiss.

The second is on the radial velocities of twenty-six stars, by Mr. Frank C. Jordan; and the third on the radial velocity of R Lyre, by Mr. Zaccheus Daniels.

PROF. KOBOLD has deduced improved elements of Kiess's comet (*b*, 1911) from later observations, the result being to show that the perihelion passage took place on the 30th of June, at the distance from the sun of 0.69 in terms of the earth's mean distance, or about 64,000,000 miles. Its distance from the earth is now about 0.63 on the same scale, and when nearest, on the 17th prox., will be only 0.21, or 20,000,000 miles, the comet will be best seen in the southern hemisphere; its place is now in the constellation Taurus, but the comet is moving rapidly to the south-west, and it will enter Cetus early next month.

ANOTHER comet (*c*, 1911) was discovered by Prof. Brooks at the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N.Y., on the 20th inst., and seen at the Lick Observatory on the following evening. It was of about the tenth magnitude, situated in the constellation Pegasus, and moving in a north-westerly direction.

THE sixth number of Vol. XL of the *Memorie di Astrofisica ed Astronomia* of the Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani contains papers on the number and distribution of solar protuberances observed at Catania in 1909, and photometric observations of variable stars at Padua in 1910; also a continuation of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb as observed at Rome, Kalocsa, Odessa, and Zurich from April 11th, 1891, to December 19th, 1893.

FINE ARTS

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

IN the current number of the *Annales* published by the Service des Antiquités at Cairo is a paper by M. Georges Daressy on a series of enamelled plaques discovered by Mr. Howard Carter at Medinet Abu in 1903, and now in the Cairo Museum. As they were found *in situ*, there can be no doubt that they represent the prisoners taken by Rameses the Great in his campaign against the Hittites, and the care with which they are executed makes them more trustworthy examples of what are sometimes called "ethnographical types" than the sculptured heads often exhibited as such. M. Daressy has made, after his manner, a catalogue of them which lacks nothing in point of detail. From this we learn that they may be roughly divided into three classes according to the colours in which they are represented, and which he describes as yellow, red, and black.

The first-named category is by far the most numerous, and comprises the peoples whom M. Daressy calls Hittites; two kinds of Semites, with long and short beards respectively; Libyans, Mashauasha (the Maxyes of Herodotus), Tamahu, Shakalash, and Philistines. The nations which are shown as of a red complexion comprise only the Tursha (probably the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans), and the Sards, who, in M. Daressy's judgment, were the founders of Sardinia in Lydia, and the colonizers of the island of Sardinia. The black peoples comprise only negroes, some with kilts and some without: M. Daressy makes no attempt at further identification. It is much to be wished that some trained ethnographer would visit Cairo and give us the result of his examination of these types and their modern affinities.

Capt. Raymond Weil has begun in the last number of the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Inscriptions the study on 'Les Decrets royaux de l'Ancien Empire' announced in these Notes for March. Notice of it must be deferred for the present, but it may be said in passing that M. Weil and his fellow-worker M. Adolphe Reinach found at Coptos during their last season a perfect stela of the Pharaoh Nefer-ka-Ra Pepi II., which M. Weil describes as a charter of immunity. The same description, according to him, applies to the seven stelae discovered by them during the previous season. The two kings whose cartouche names were Nefer-kau-Hor and Uatch-ka-Ra respectively, and whose Horus or hawk names were given in these Notes for March, are now assigned by M. Weil to the period between the Sixth and the Ninth dynasties. There can be little doubt, however, that both names were rightly attributed by the excavators in the first instance to Manetho's Eighth Dynasty, and M. Weil will probably produce further arguments in support of this view later.

IN the Royal Asiatic Society's *Journal* for the current quarter is a paper by Mr. W. Perceval Yetts on 'The Disposal of Buddhist Dead in China,' in which he draws attention to the practice of preparing the corpses of particularly holy persons by what is called the "dried priest" process. This consists in exenterating the body, which is

then pickled in salt for a considerable time, the skin being afterwards thickly gilded. This process bears a striking resemblance to the Egyptian mummifications when we consider with Dr. Elliott Smith that the natron used in the so-called "embalming" was only chloride of sodium or common salt. The motive for preserving the Buddhist saint intact is, however, the desire to make money by exhibiting his body to the faithful, which does not seem to have been the case in ancient Egypt. The Chinese practice is therefore a curious example of how similar customs may arise in remote parts of the world for entirely different reasons. Had Mr. Yett's paper been written in the last century, it would doubtless have been claimed as conclusive proof that the Chinese civilization was derived from the Egyptian, or vice versa.

In the *Comptes Rendus* above referred to there appears also a communication from the veteran Hellenist M. Paul Foucart on a bas-relief of the fourth century B.C. representing Idrieus and Ada (the successors of Mausollus and Artemisia on the throne of Caria) adoring Zeus Stratios. The god is represented as many-breasted, and armed with the double-headed axe made familiar to us by Sir Arthur Evans's excavations at Cnossus in Crete. M. Foucart argues that the double axe is given to the Labrandean Zeus as a sign that he is a god of the atmosphere, and as such wielder of the thunder. He further thinks that its occurrence here shows the kinship of the Carians with the tribes who seized Crete during the age of Minos, and whom he would identify with the Hittites, on the strength of the Lydian tradition that "Heracles-Sanda," who also bore the double axe, was one of the Hittite great gods.

He does not consider that the many breasts of the Zeus of his bas-relief form any proof that the god was of both sexes, but regards them merely as symbols of the fecundation of the earth by the rain that he "as a solar god" sends to it. For this argument to be conclusive, it would be necessary for him to show further, first, that Zeus Stratios was looked upon as a sun god, and next that his worshippers thought that rain came from the sun.

The whole question of the androgynous god who was undoubtedly worshipped in the countries lying round the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean is, however, becoming acute from what one cannot but consider the prepossessions with which many of the scholars of the present day approach it. Prof. Morris Jastrow (of Philadelphia), in the current number of the *Revue Archéologique*, draws attention to the well-known cuneiform text from Nineveh which speaks of the heavenly Ishtar or Venus as having "a beard like Asshur," and argues that this only refers to the sparkling appearance of the star of that name at certain periods of the year. As he argues with plausibility that the "flowing locks" of Asshur are also to be referred to the rays of the sun, this is at least possible.

But when Prof. Jastrow goes on to echo Prof. Eduard Meyer's opinion that no Semitic people ever worshipped an androgynous deity, one cannot but think that he has been led away by his pro-Semitic proclivities. The example of the Syrian Adonis is almost enough of itself to upset this thesis, even without the Manchester Hymn to Thammuz, in which that deity is addressed as "mother." Whether the belief in the androgyne nature of this divinity originated with the Semites, or was borrowed by them, like so much else,

from their Sumerian or Mongoloid predecessors, is another question.

In this connexion may be mentioned a communication from M. Philippe Berger to the Académie des Inscriptions which occurs in the *Comptes Rendus* above quoted. He there describes an inscription from the stela of a "Suffete" or judge discovered by the Jesuit Father Delattre at Carthage, in which the deceased is spoken of as a worshipper of Mithrah-Astarni. As M. Berger points out, this is paralleled by the mention on other inscriptions of composite and androgynous divinities bearing such names as Moloch - Ashtoreth, Eschmun - Ashtoreth, and the like; and he thinks, though with some reserve, that Mithrah must be the equivalent of Mithras, and Astarni of Astarte. Such compounds were possibly designed to overcome the inborn dislike of the Semite to paying reverence to a female deity; but the double sex of such divinities as Dionysus, Attis, Osiris, and other Mediterranean gods is beyond doubt.

In the same *Comptes Rendus* Dr. A. Vercoutre draws attention to the figure of a triangle associated with the Carthaginian goddess Tanit, which is sometimes decorated with a rudimentary head, arms, and even feet. He says that he has often recognized it in the tattoo-marks appearing on modern Tunisians, and that he has now at last found it on the pottery of the Kabyles of the present day.

Another ancient custom which has come down to modern times is that of placing a cone on the tomb of a deceased person. He quotes instances of this from the island of Djerba, which he says was colonized from Tunis, and also from Sousse, near the metropolis itself.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Vercoutre's communication M. Dieulafoy stated his opinion that the head and limbs added to the triangle were a later accretion, and that the triangle itself was symbolical of the triune nature of the divinity in question. He further said that the best examples of the triangle of Tanit are equilateral, and quoted a passage from Xenocrates of Chalcædon likening God to an equilateral triangle, the demons to an isosceles, and man to a scalene one. He further thought that the interlaced triangles which he called "the seal of David" went back to the same tradition. But surely the six-pointed star which the mediæval Jews and Mussulmans considered the sign of the Macrocosm was known as the seal of Solomon.

M. Salomon Reinach has in the same *Comptes Rendus* a study of Marsyas, whom he declares to have been a Phrygian god, and, like Midas and Silenus, to have been originally a sacred ass. The legend of his contest with Apollo, and of his subsequent torture and death, he accounts for by supposing that it covers a description of the sacrifice of an ass, and he quotes Pindar as saying that in Northern Greece asses were sacrificed to Apollo.

From Greece to Phrygia is rather a jump; but M. Reinach gets over it characteristically enough by declaring that the northern parts of Greece are the "patrie primitive" of the Phrygians. He suggests that the ass was the enemy of music—one supposes on account of its unmusical bray; and he thinks that the musical nature of the contest between Apollo and his victim refers to the constant use of the flute in Phrygian worship, as opposed to that of the lute in Hellenic.

Dr. A. Capitan made a communication at the same meeting of the Académie on a Mexican MS. of 1534 which happens to be

bilingual. It is written in hieroglyphs or word-pictures of the Nahuatl dialect, and has a Spanish translation annexed by a sworn interpreter. It seems to have formed part of a petition preferred by the Indians of Totolapan and Atlatlao against Martin de Berrio the corregidor for oppression and robbery. The document contains a list of articles extorted by violence from the cacique of one of the tribes in question and from other natives by De Berrio; and the Spanish translation goes on to say that one Pedro de Molina was commissioned by the Court [the Inquisition?] to make inquiry into the matter. In the result the accusation was held to be proved, and the peccant magistrate deprived of his office.

The *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society above quoted contains some of the quatrains of Abu Sayyid, the precursor of Omar Khayyam, and the real inventor, according to the authorities cited in the *Journal*, of the Persian quatrain. He was born at Miania in North-East Persia, and flourished between 987 and 1049 A.D. Whether he was really Omar's master seems doubtful, but the poetry quoted shows the same imagery of earthly love into which, as in the Song of Solomon, the mystic can, if he pleases, read expressions of devotion to the Deity. Abu Sayyid seems to have been looked upon as a heretic during his lifetime, and has been claimed, like many other persons, as one of the founders of modern Sufism. The article referred to is a review by Mr. H. Beveridge of the original quatrains published by the Moulvi Abdul Wali.

DISCOVERIES AT REPTON PRIORY AND CHURCH.

ABOUT four years ago there appeared a brief account of certain excavations undertaken by Mr. Vassall, the Bursar of Repton School, round the Saxon crypt beneath the chancel of the parish church of Repton, which resulted in the discovery of a puzzling flight of wide steps leading down to the east end of the crypt from the direction of the adjacent priory. Mr. Vassall, whose zeal in all that pertains to the antiquities of Repton is notorious, has continued his useful and interesting work during the current year.

In 1792 a fine table-tomb of alabaster with a recumbent effigy, which stood at the east end of the north aisle of the parish church of St. Wystan, was removed and partly broken up, presumably to make way for an enlarged pew. The old crypt, long lost sight of, was accidentally rediscovered in 1799, when a grave was being prepared for a deceased head master of the school. The outer entrance came to light and the crypt was cleared out in 1802. It was then considered a suitable place wherein to deposit the ejected knightly effigy, proved to be that of Sir Robert Frances of Foremark, c. 1400. There Sir Robert rested, supported on a few bricks, in a bad light, for over a century, the alabaster green with damp for most of the period. Writing about this in 1876 (*'Churches of Derbyshire,'* vol. iii.), I ventured to plead that this good effigy of a knight of some repute in the district might find "a more worthy resting-place." It was a pleasure to find, when visiting Repton thirty-five years later, that this wish has been at last achieved. Mr. Vassall has had the effigy carefully cleaned, several portions of the old table-tomb cemented together, and the whole replaced in the

church as near as possible in its original position. This is not only seemly so far as an historic effigy is concerned, but the removal allows of a display of the small, but noteworthy crypt.

The preparations for the resting-place for the restored tomb and effigy of Sir Robert Frances revealed the broken stump of one of the two Saxon piers at the east end of the nave, which were hacked out in 1854 to make uniform arcades. There is about two feet of it still *in situ*, and it has been happily left open to view. The stump of its fellow on the south side can also now be seen on raising a floor slab.

The crypt is now kept in a clean and dry condition. On revisiting it I saw no reason to alter the opinion formed and expressed in 1886, when the church was under restoration, in contradistinction to opinions printed ten years earlier, namely, that the outer walls, with their remarkable cornice, pertain to the old lower chancel or crypt of the celebrated Repton monastery destroyed by the Danes in 874, and probably erected as it then stood in that same century. I came to the conclusion, further, that the groined roof and supporting pillars of the crypt are also Saxon, but of a later date (not Norman, as at one time supposed). This work was most likely introduced in the tenth century, when the church of St. Wystan was first raised—the builders desiring to interfere as little as possible with the old sanctuary which had been the mausoleum of several kings and saints, and also to strengthen it to bear the late Saxon chancel of the church above.

A fine sepulchral slab or grave-cover has been brought to the surface under the east window of the church, clear of the crypt, in the school or old priory yard; it has a circular cross-head, and appears to date from the close of the twelfth century or early in the thirteenth century. This would not be the usual place for the interment of the canons or other occupants of the Austin priory founded here to the east of the parish church in 1172. But the parish church was served by the canons, and this stone may possibly have marked the burial of one of the first canons who had acted as parochial vicar. Mr. Vassall found this gravestone (which measures 64 inches in length, and tapers from 19 inches to 12 inches in width) about a foot below the present surface of the yard, and on further digging found also the stone coffin with its occupant five feet lower. The coffin has been again covered and left undisturbed.

Mr. Vassall has in addition been excavating in the north-east corner of the Priory garden, and has laid bare a low splayed window and two small archways, and come across the foundations of several walls, one of which is, no doubt, the east wall of the refectory. The floor of the undercroft of the refectory was gained and nine consecutive stones of a rib of its groined vault discovered. An Ave Maria token was found, and a silver penny of Edward III.; also several roofing slates pronounced by geologists to come from Charnwood Forest. This corner of the remains of the buildings round the cloister-garth now looks well, and develops the actual plan, whether viewed from the now Priory garden or from the exterior Hall garden. The slype that led from the cloisters to the Hall, formerly the Prior's Lodgings, at the east end of the refectory and its undercroft, shown conjecturally on Mr. St. John Hope's plan of 1884, is clearly in evidence; it is provided with a bench-table to serve as a seat, which is one foot high and about twenty inches wide.

I feel convinced, I should like to add, that the block of buildings still standing on the west side of the cloisters, which now serves as Mr. Vassall's Priory House, and the big school library, was in the main the guest-hall with cellarer's offices below, as marked on Mr. Hope's plan. This would be in accordance with the usual monastic precedents. It would be the very last place wherein one would expect to find the infirmary, which was naturally, as a rule, a detached building. The wording of a grant of 1559 has been cited confidently by an able writer in vol. ii. of 'The Victoria County History of Derbyshire' (1907), as proving that this block was the infirmary; but the grant cannot be taken to establish anything of the kind, for the draughtsman was clearly altogether vague as to the disposition of monastic houses; he writes, for instance, of "one large voyde roome which was lately called the Cloyster." The evidence of the inventory of the suppression commissioners is also wholly against this position. Mr. Hope gave some fairly sound reasons for supposing that the infirmary was at a little distance to the north, on the banks of the old course of the Trent; see his papers in vols. vi. and vii. of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's *Journal*. For my own part, I do not believe that the true infirmary site has yet been ascertained.

One of the small vaulted chambers of this west block, now known as the Priory, which serves as Mr. Vassall's larder, and was probably the official chamber of the cellarer or general storekeeper, has recently had the ribs cleared of whitewash and plaster, with the result that some fine carving has come to light, and the curious fact been revealed that the ribs were partly carved into dogtooth mouldings, but only short lengths were so treated. Finally, it may be mentioned that Mr. Vassall has this year accomplished the restoration of the old slype by the chapterhouse leading to the cemetery; it had been walled up for ages as a potato shed.

J. CHARLES COX.

'ENGLISH PASTELS, 1750-1830.'

31, Rue Tronchet, Paris, VIII.

MAY I point out that I did not assert that the Prince of Wales protected in any way Reynolds or Gainsborough, but that his influence did help the awakening of art in England generally?

I am quite aware of the few new things yet discovered on "English Pastellists," a study I am now proceeding with, as indicated in the text (p. 8):—

"I do not aim at drawing up complete and detailed monographs on the English pastellists and draughtsmen of this period. These will be included in a more important work. In this first book I only desire to give a general idea of the elegant and charming genius of this group of artists, some of whom are already familiar to collectors, although a great number are still almost unknown."

This is why I take the liberty to answer your criticisms.

As to the attributions, I will not discuss your opinion on Mrs. Jordan; but as to the Gainsborough Dupont I have no doubt, especially if you compare it with the Bartolozzi engraving, where the Princess is represented in small full-length on a terrace.

I also wish to point out that the Lady Hamilton by John Singleton has been engraved, both in bistre and in colour, by

George Townly, 1800, and it is the very fact of the existence of that print which induced the owner (upon my advice) to alter the attribution given up to that time to this charming sketch. (It was naturally said to be by Romney.) R. R. M. SÉE.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT MEROË.

Munich, July 24, 1911.

WITHOUT interfering with the controversy whether the bronze head discovered by Prof. Garstang at Meroë is Augustus—Munich authorities think so—or another Roman prince, I think that it will interest your readers to know that Prof. von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff (Berlin) and Dr. Fr. Zucker (Munich) have edited in the publications of the Berlin Academy a papyrus with two edicts of Germanicus issued just after his Egyptian expedition in the year 19 A.D., to which the writer of your *Archæological Notes* refers. Germanicus asks *inter alia* in these edicts to be spared divine acclamations, which are due only to his father, the Saviour of men, and to his grandmother,

DR. MAX MAAS.

REMBRANDT'S 'MILL.'

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The following 'extraordinary report,' which appeared in *The Morning Post* on the 21st., should not be allowed to pass unchallenged:—

"From America comes an extraordinary report in regard to Rembrandt's 'Mill,' which recently passed from the Marquess of Lansdowne's collection to Mr. Henry C. Frick for a sum well over 100,000*l.* It will be recalled by all who saw the canvas at the National Gallery that it was covered with a thick coat of opaque varnish. When this was removed the signature of Hercules Seghers or Segers was revealed, we are told, on the picture, so clear that it shows distinctly in a photograph that was taken. There are a number of eminent authorities who will not be surprised at the news."

"As all the world knows, the picture was not acquired by Mr. Henry C. Frick, but by Mr. P. A. B. Widener; and the report published in *The Morning Post*, so far from being confirmed by cable, is strenuously denied. It should be noted that the writer of the article does not pretend to have seen a photograph of the picture since it was cleaned. Nor, by the way, did the cleaning take place in America—as might at first be inferred—but at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, by Prof. Hauser under the supervision of Dr. Bode, the supreme authority on Rembrandt, who is certainly justified in the statement that he has lately made to the effect that 'the picture's beauties were never so convincingly evident as now.'"

"As I have carefully examined this week the only photograph of the picture in London—it was taken in Paris immediately after the picture had been cleaned in Berlin—may I be allowed to endorse thoroughly Dr. Bode's latest and unqualified appreciation of this wonderful landscape? The whole of the 'thick coat of opaque varnish,' to which the writer in *The Morning Post* refers, has most certainly not been removed, as he alleges; yet by the wonderful exercise of the cleaner's art the picture is now seen to be full of light, its superlative æsthetic and technical qualities are at last revealed, and three small *pentimenti* are visible for the first time. No signature or monogram can be detected on the picture, which now contains seven human figures."

"Is it possible that there is somewhere in America a picture entitled 'The Mill'; that it was loosely attributed in the past to Rembrandt; that it has in recent times been cleaned, but is now said to bear the signature, authentic or otherwise, of Seghers; and that idle gossip has confused it with the Bowood 'Mill'?"

"The weakest point in the argument, if such it may be called, of *The Morning Post's* critic is found in his concluding remarks:—

"This rumour is of particular interest to us in view of the 'Rokeby Venus' discovery. If

the news from America is true it will once more upset the experts and make them reconsider their pontifical statements about the "Mill" and the "Venus," and may bring them to the humble but honourable condition of listening to the opinions of other sincere students.

"Of course, if that critic still prefers to hold the view that the 'Rokeby Venus' was painted by Mazo, and not, as has all along been almost universally admitted, by Velazquez, it would be idle to attempt to persuade him that the Bowood 'Mill' is one of the greatest of Rembrandt's masterpieces.

"A strong protest should be made by all serious and unprejudiced students of the works of the Old Masters against the destructive and quite indefensible criticisms which appear far too often in the press. Such attacks tend to shake the confidence of a certain section of the public in the National Art-Collections Fund, and cripple it in its endeavours to supplement the niggardly grants of the Government by the annual subscriptions of private individuals."

PICTURE SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 21st inst., the modern pictures and drawings and works by Old Masters belonging to the late Mr. John Polson of Thornly and Tranent. Pictures: Peter Graham, *Children of the Mist*, 3877. A. Neuhuys, *A Letter from Home*, a cottage interior, with a child seated, beside an old woman, reading a letter, 5041. Sir J. Noel Paton, *The Fairy Raid*, carrying off a changeling, Midsummer Eve, 3157. Twelve old drawings of the School of Lucas van Leyden, *The Stages of the Cross*, in one frame, fetched 1681.

The other pictures were from various properties: J. Israëls, *A Fisher-Girl*, in brown dress with grey cape and white cap, 2411; *A Fisher-Boy*, in brown coat and hat, 2101. A drawing by Georges Scott, *The 5th Dragoon Guards*, realized 2571.

THE HILTON PRICE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ON Wednesday, the 12th inst., Messrs. Sotheby began the eight-day sale of the collection of Egyptian antiquities formed by the late P. G. Hilton Price. The most important lots were the following:—

Figures, &c., in stone: a scribe kneeling, early Middle Empire, 611. Portrait head of a priest in hard black stone, XXVI. dynasty, 2051. Statuette of a man walking, in limestone, XII. dynasty, from Sakkara, 1121. Head of Hatshepsu, in sandstone, from Sakkara, 1151. Small figure of a scribe, seated, in black basalt, Old Empire, from Assiout, 1701. A thick slab of basalt with a female head in incavo-relievo, from Bubastis, 851. Seated figure of the cynocephalous ape, in hard red sandstone, 511.

Bronzes: figure of Chensu, 9½ in. high, from Cairo, 911; another, 8½ in. high, XVIII. dynasty, from Thebes, 1251; another, 751; another, 7 in. high, from Karnak, 1251. Figure of Heru-Pa-Chrat, seated, inlaid with gold, 1541. Figure of the goddess Net, 7 in. high, standing, 501. Figure of a hawk, from Fayoum, 511. Libation bucket, 9½ in. high, 781.

Faience: Isis nursing the infant Horus, XXVI. dynasty, 631. Figure of Tehuti, standing, XXVI. dynasty, from Tuna, 521. The Genii of Amentit, with a scarabæus and two hawks' heads, 741. A large figure of a hippopotamus, 901. Libation cup of Nesi-Khensu, XXI. dynasty, from Der-el-Bahari, 801. A companion vase, 551. Set of seven small covered vases, XXVI. dynasty, from Memphis, 591. Drinking cup, from Tounah, 711. Large bowl, XVIII. dynasty, from Akmin, 961. Vase and cover, Roman period, from Denderah, 621.

Carvings in wood and ivory: statuette of a priest, VI. dynasty, from Sakkara, 611; another, similar, 511. A scribe's palette, in ivory, XVIII. dynasty, 711.

Works in gold and silver: small standing figure of Nephthys, in gold, from Ghizeh, 1321. Amulet shaped as the Ba bird, of gold, with inlays of lapis, turquoise, and paste, XVIII. dynasty, 2751; another similar, but larger, 3701. Pectoral

scarab, of enamelled gold, Ptolemaic period, from Karnak, 2001; another, similar, 2051. Set of seven hollow gold beads and two earrings, of Greek workmanship, sixth century B.C., found at Simbellawain, 821.

Portrait figure of a lady, painted on a large piece of linen which probably formed the outer wrapping of a mummy, Græco-Egyptian, first century A.D., 3101. Draughtsman in red jasper inscribed with the name of Queen Hatshepsu, 1601. The total of the sale was 12,0401. 8s. 6d.

Fine Art Gossip.

AT the inauguration of the Chapel of the Thistle at Edinburgh last week the king knighted its architect, Mr. R. S. Lorimer, who is a younger brother of Mr. J. H. Lorimer, the well-known Scottish painter.

THE picture 'Mamma mia povareta' by Mr. Walter Sickert, now in the exhibition of that artist's work at the Stafford Gallery, has been bought for the Manchester Art Gallery.

ONE of the most interesting features of the season of picture sales which closed at Messrs. Christie's on Monday last has been the remarkable number of portraits and other works by little-known Early English artists. A careful note ought to be made of these pictures, for many of them have an important bearing on the early history of English art, a subject which is still only imperfectly known. In the second part of the Charles Butler Sale on the 7th inst., for example, there was an interesting pastel portrait by E. Ashfield, signed with initials and dated 1673; and in the sale of Monday last there was a portrait by I. Whood, signed and dated 1744. Of both artists there are examples in the great private galleries of England, and probably a better acquaintance with their work would suggest the artists of many good pictures by men classed as "unknown."

MR. LAURENCE BINYON has written an essay for Mr. Murray's "Wisdom of the East Series" on the theory and practice of art in China and Japan.

THE Grand Prix de Rome for painting has this year been awarded by the Académie des Beaux-Arts to M. Marc Henri, who, under the name of Marco de Gastyne, exhibited two pictures (one a portrait of Dr. Delaunay) at this year's Salon of the Artistes Français. The artist was born in Paris in July, 1889, and studied under M. Cormon. He has already won three medals. The Premier Deuxième Grand Prix was taken by M. E. M. A. Mathurin, a native of Tours. M. J. E. Zingg, a native of Montbéliard and a pupil of M. Cormon, took the Second Deuxième Grand Prix.

THE CHÂTEAU DE KERJEAN, recently acquired by the French Government and presented to Brittany, is to be turned into a local museum for objects of art and antiquity peculiar to the five départements which constituted the ancient province.

THE MUSÉE CINQUANTENAIRE, which was an attraction at the Brussels Exhibition last year, contains two rich collections recently bequeathed to the State by Gustave Vermeersch and Albert Comapoël. That of the former includes a fine series of Tournai porcelain, as well as some choice pieces of

Oriental porcelain and other works of art. That of Comapoël is specially rich in Delft, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam ware, and includes also some fine specimens of Chinese and Japanese porcelain.

COUNT PLUNKETT has been elected President of the Museums Association for the year 1911-12.

THE sacristy of the Deutsch-Ordenskirche at Sachsenhausen, near Frankfort, to which we referred last week, has been the scene of further discoveries. On the north wall, and immediately beside the figure of St. Christopher, from which it is separated only by the tree stem which serves as the saint's staff, a portrait of Albrecht Dürer has come to light, a half-length figure seen almost in full face, holding in one hand a palette and brushes, and in the other a square tablet inscribed: ALBERTVS DVREX NORVICVS FACIEBAT ANNO A VIRGINIS PARTV MDXXV.

Although the discovery is barely a week old, a great deal has already been published on the subject, and some writers have rashly declared the portrait to be by Dürer himself. Such sensational conjectures are of no importance; but a communication by Dr. Gebhardt to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of the 23rd inst., relating to the question of these wall-paintings, deserves attention. He shows that the St. Christopher is a literal copy of a Dürer woodcut, and that the hermit with his lantern, who is usually seen in compositions of St. Christopher, and appears in the woodcut, was also introduced by the fresco painter, who placed him on the wall next to the saint. The outlines of the hermit's figure are still discernible beneath the portrait of Dürer, which was painted over it at a much later date—about 1600, according to Dr. Gebhardt—the inscription being merely copied from a similar inscription on one of Dürer's altarpieces, from which the model for the portrait of the master was probably also taken.

The frescoes he dates c. 1520, though he is unable to name the painter. Dr. Gebhardt has already made exhaustive researches into the history of a pupil of Dürer at Frankfort, Martin Hesz; but, as he justly observes, a copyist of Dürer need not necessarily have been his pupil, and as far as can be seen at present, these frescoes appear to be the work of a sixteenth-century painter who copied certain compositions by Dürer which at that time were well known in Frankfort. Any definite pronouncement on the subject of this cycle of frescoes seems to us at present premature.

Herr Ballin, the restorer, to whom their discovery is due, is continuing his work in the sacristy, and has now found beneath the figures of SS. George and Christopher a long scroll bearing the remains of an inscription, some of which may yet prove decipherable; and beneath this, again, two heads have appeared, fragments of full-length figures said to represent the Emperor Henry and his wife Kunigunde, which probably belonged to a series of figures decorating the lower part of the wall. The whole of the sacristy (originally a chapel dedicated to the Madonna) was no doubt once covered with paintings, more of which Herr Ballin may succeed in bringing to light.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN. — *Russian Ballets: Scheherazade and Les Sylphides.*

THE season of Russian ballet at Covent Garden is drawing to a close, and it has proved eminently successful. It has come to us almost as a new art, or, perhaps we ought to say, as the revival of an old one; for during the first half of the nineteenth century the ballet was largely cultivated. When in 1821 John Ebers engaged the celebrated dancers at Paris, Mesdemoiselles Bigottini and Noblet, and Albert, *premier danseur*, he tells us in his 'Seven Years of the King's Theatre' that "the interest excited among the frequenters of the Opera on the arrival of the newly engaged performers was intense." And of Noblet: "She was run after, invited, worshipped; everybody thought and spoke of her." A few years later Fanny Elssler and Taglioni were great attractions. Enthusiastic accounts of the latter when she appeared in 1832 at Covent Garden in 'La Sylphide' were published in *The Athenæum*.

At Covent Garden last Saturday afternoon there was a triple bill. The first piece was 'Le Pavillon d'Armide,' the ballet which the Russian company gave on the first night of their appearance. This was followed by the Choreographic Drama 'Scheherazade,' and the Romantic Reverie in one act, 'Les Sylphides,' both highly interesting. The former is by MM. L. Bakst and M. Fokine, in which a realistic picture is given of the Shah's massacre of the faithless Sultana and ladies of the harem. But the realism of the scene is presented with such artistry that it was most impressive. The effect produced was due not only to the fine dancing of the principals, Mesdames Tamara and Karsavina and M. Nijinsky, but also to the acting, dancing, and groupings of the whole *corps de ballet*; and last, but not least, to the characteristic music of Rimsky-Korsakoff's *Orchestral Suite*, 'Scheherazade.'

The final piece, which has no particular dramatic subject, offered a strong contrast. The graceful dancing and attitudes of the *corps de ballet*, all dressed in white, presented a beautiful stage picture; while Mesdames Karsavina and Schollar, and M. Nijinsky, appeared to greater advantage than in any of the previous ballets. A Nocturne, two Mazurkas, and three Valses by Chopin, delightfully scored by Glazounoff, Liadoff, Taneieff, and Sokoloff, served to accompany the dancing. The whole performance was exquisite. All three ballets were given under the able direction of M. Tcherépnin.

The season ends next Monday. 'Aida,' 'Bohème,' and 'The Girl of the Golden West' have each been given five times;

'Madama Butterfly,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Samson et Dalila,' and 'Traviata,' each six times; while 'Louise' has been performed seven times. There have been six performances devoted entirely to Russian ballet.

More Mastersingers: Studies in the Art of Music. By Filson Young. (Grant Richards.)—The author is a clever and interesting writer, and these thoughtful studies can be read and enjoyed by the general reader, because they are almost free from technical terms: they are, indeed, thoughts about music and musicians, not analytical studies. In 'Memories of a Cathedral,' the first Study, Mr. Young tells, and in graphic style, of the poetry and prose of cathedral music as experienced in an organ-loft. We, however, pass on to note and discuss certain opinions expressed in other Studies.

Our author, though he is well aware that many will not agree with him, boldly asserts that music cannot "move with the times," cannot at the present day suitably express the fluctuations of the cotton market, or the spirit of valveless motor engines. Of course not, for these are matters which concern the material side of life, with which music has little to do. The spirit of freedom, of universal brotherhood, created in large measure by the great French Revolution, was reflected in, or, to use Mr. Young's term, expressed in, the music of Beethoven; but not the commercial, the commonplace affairs of the early part of the nineteenth century. Again, the present age is strongly inclined to pessimism, and is that not reflected in Strauss's 'Also sprach Zarathustra'? Further, we are told that the "distracting, hurrying, and unrestful" character of modern life is unfavourable to the creation of great music; that composers need a simple, quiet life. Beethoven and Wagner can be cited in confirmation of the latter statement; Beethoven's great Symphonies were conceived and sketched in the country, while Wagner during his quiet life at Zurich created his new art. Yet, both these composers were stimulated by what was going on in the outside world.

In the same essay, 'The Place of Music in Modern Life,' Mr. Young says it is always easy to listen to Wagner, because in all his music there is "a trace of that emotional fever that is never far below the surface of our modern life." But he adds that it is often hard to get into the right frame of mind to enjoy the music of Beethoven. There is as much emotional fever in Beethoven as in Wagner; it is the classical form of Beethoven's art-work which creates the difficulty. To many it is apt to appear a fetter; but the power of his music, to those who can listen in the right spirit, makes them forget the form in which it is presented.

Mr. Young makes some excellent remarks about very serious music requiring an "atmosphere, a *Stimmung* to be established, before it can come to life," and he justly adds that the difficulty of establishing that atmosphere increases in proportion as it becomes further and further removed from the atmosphere in which we live our lives. Knowledge of the history of the development of the art is one means of lessening that difficulty, and such knowledge is becoming, we believe, more widespread. But there are two other means of which more use might be made. One is to frame concert programmes which would help the audience. We do not mean that all the

numbers must belong to one period or be by one composer; the public does not like to feel it is being educated. But works in juxtaposition are often ill-chosen, as, for instance, a sacred song of Bach in the middle of secular songs, or one of Liszt's brilliant *Orchestral Rhapsodies* after, say, the *Prelude to 'Parsifal'*. And then there is another means of helping to create atmosphere, and that is silence between the acts of an opera, or the movements of a symphony, quartet, or sonata. The public has been taught such discipline in the case of Wagner's operas, while many pianists show by their manner that they do not desire applause. Silence would soon become a universal habit with the valuable help of artists and conductors.

We make but one more comment. Music has grown while religion has been standing still, says Mr. Young. He, indeed, adds that religion has lost its hold on our world. Dogmas, forms of religion, may have done so, but not religion itself. Music has grown, and our author is justified in complaining of the low and unworthy style of it associated with religious worship in England, though he might have added that there are honourable exceptions.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the opening Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall on Saturday evening, August 12th, includes Sir Charles Stanford's 'Irish' Symphony, No. 1; Grieg's 'Peer Gynt' Suite; Liszt's 'Hungarian' Rhapsody, No. 2; Sir Henry J. Wood's 'Fantasia on Welsh Melodies'; and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 'Britannia' Overture.

GREAT preparations are already being made in Germany to celebrate in worthy manner the centenary of the birth of Wagner in 1913. That is also the year of the centenary of the birth of Wagner's great contemporary Verdi, an event which will likewise be celebrated with due honour.

THERE is at the present time at Florence an exhibition of portraits of celebrated Italians, and among them one of Paganini. Many portraits exist of him, including two excellent ones by Ingres and Isola, the latter of which is in the municipal museum at Genoa. The one now at Florence is by George Patten, to whom in 1832 the violinist wrote the following interesting letter:—

Au distingué peintre M. Patten à Londres.
Le portrait que vous avez bien voulu me faire est tellement ressemblant que je ne pourrai jamais assez vous en exprimer ma satisfaction. J'en attends l'envoi avec impatience, et un tel don sera un précieux souvenir pour les miens, et l'Italie verra avec admiration l'œuvre d'un génie britannique tel que vous êtes.

Agréez les sentiments de ma plus haute estime et amitié, avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur de me dire
Votre très affectueux ami

N. PAGANINI.

BERLIOZ's admiration of Gluck is well known, and in his 'Mémoires,' speaking of his early days in Paris, he says, "Je copiai les partitions de Gluck." And this was no mere boast, for M. Julien Tiersot, in his 'Berlioziana' in *Le Ménestrel*, states that he was recently informed that M. Boetz, the present organist of Belley (department of Ain), possesses a score of Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Tauride' in Berlioz's handwriting, with some comments, and a signed dedication to his intimate friend Humbert Ferrand.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Last night of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, 8.30.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*Sally Bishop*. A Play adapted from his Novel by E. Temple Thurston.

Nor a few of the characters in this play are interesting, and taken, as nearly as may be, from real life. Every day there must be happening in our midst shabby romances not unlike that in which poor Sally Bishop takes so reckless a part. Nor does Mr. Thurston postulate unlikely developments when he makes his barrister gradually become restive under a little typist's exuberance and sentimentality, and snatch at the chance of a "marriage of convenience" to put an end to his irregular love-affair. The mistake of which Sally is represented as being guilty is just of the kind a girl of her deficient breeding and extravagant sensibility might well commit under the influence of jealousy, and it is also of the kind that a man of John Traill's fastidiousness would find it hard to forgive.

Yet somehow in his play Mr. Thurston fails to make his story either sufficiently convincing or sufficiently dramatic. Plausible as are his characters for the most part, their inter-relations are not always made plausible, and it is at what should be the climax of the piece that his scenes lack tension and grip. Traill is shown as treating his Sally with a strange boorishness, and the sister who interferes with his liaison talks in a curiously artificial manner. Again, the heroine's staunch friend, Janet Hallard the artist, may be very unconventional, and is amusing in her eccentricities of wit, but she is hardly the sort of woman who would take her little protégée's lapse from virtue as though it were the most natural thing in the world and not her concern. Janet and a bank clerk who declares his income before he makes a proposal of marriage both impressed the audience delightfully, thanks to the way in which they were individualized by Miss Agnes Thomas and Mr. A. W. Baskcomb respectively. But though the humorous side of the story was thus well brought out, the pathos of Sally's situation hardly produced its due effect. The scenes in which her lover expresses his anger over her indiscretion and in which she attempts suicide somehow fall rather flat, whereas they ought to have been the most telling in the play.

Some of the responsibility for such failure must be laid on the shoulders of Mr. Dennis Eadie, who, with all his earnestness, could not succeed in suggesting the personality of the barrister or lending him even a superficial charm. On the other hand, Miss Daisy Markham as Sally acted prettily and ingenuously, if with rather too monotonous a plaintiveness.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. NELSON have added to their excellent shilling series of reprints *The Bancrofts: Recollections of Sixty Years*. Some two years ago, when this book was published by Mr. Murray, two large editions of it were rapidly sold, though it was not the first record of the couple who have made stage history, as they published 'On and Off the Stage' in the eighties. The world has thus had ample opportunity of appreciating their successful career, no small part in which was, doubtless, due to Sir Squire Bancroft's admirable judgment of the worth of a play. In the course of twenty years of management he lost money by only four plays, and one of these failures, 'The Merchant of Venice,' he is proud of.

The book holds memories of many friends which will become of increasing interest as time goes on. We find, for instance, Joseph Knight contributing in his usual pleasant vein as a letter-writer, giving information concerning Charles II.'s nickname of "Old Rowley." We get a glimpse of an old *Athenæum* man, Henry Fothergill Chorley.

"In his day an authoritative musical critic; always a friend to the young—notably to Arthur Sullivan. He was a man who neither loved nor hated by halves; but of his nature we fortunately knew only the tender side. We grew to know him well, which meant to like him much. It happened that he first felt an interest in us through having accidentally overheard the terms of affection in which we chanced to speak of Charles Dickens, whose death was then recent."

Of Dickens, indeed, Chorley was an ardent admirer, but the excellent criticisms he wrote of the novelist's works were by no means the uncritical raptures often associated with the title of Dickensian, and are still worth reading.

In "The Oxford Plain Text Shakespeare" (Clarendon Press) *The Tempest*, *Hamlet*, and *Coriolanus* have appeared. Neatly bound in green, and well printed, these editions should be successful, as they cost only sixpence. We wish, however, that it had not been thought necessary to emphasize the price by printing it on the cloth cover.

Nothing is said of the text, which is, we presume, that of the late W. J. Craig, who edited 'The Oxford Shakespeare' in one volume. In passages such as "most busiest when I do it" ('*Tempest*, II. iii. 14), where the discovery of the true reading is beyond hope, no sign is given that there is any difficulty about the text. This is perhaps as it should be for the class of readers aimed at; still, we cling to the obelus which hints at reconstruction or corruption of a desperate character. It might be taken into favour along with another improvement from classical texts which here adds greatly to the usefulness of these little books—the numbering of every five lines, whether verse or prose.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS SOCIETY are giving their third dramatic performance in the autumn. The play selected is Mr. Laurence Housman's 'Pains and Penalties.' It will be remembered that when Miss Gertrude Kingston intended to open the Little Theatre with this play the Censor refused to licence it. Miss Kingston will play the leading part, and will be supported by a strong cast.

SOMEWHAT suddenly Mr. Herbert Trench has resigned his post as director of the Haymarket, but intends to take another theatre next year. He has had one great success with 'The Blue Bird,' and another in 'Don,' and has not lacked enterprise in encouraging our younger dramatists.

His early abandonment of the repertory system was a disappointment, as considerable stress had been laid on the scheme. But we gather that Mr. Trench considers the repertory system impossible in London at a first-rate West-End house, unless there is public or private endowment. The failures in this way are a fine comment on the various demands made by London actors, managers, and promoters.

Still, repertory has a future even in London. What the "provinces" do to-day, London will do the day after to-morrow, and the drama will profit, though no one may "get rich quick" with the desired celerity.

For the coming autumn season at His Majesty's a play by Mr. Zangwill, 'The God of War,' is announced.

The outstanding success of the season has been 'The Arcadians,' a musical comedy which has run for over two years, and is now coming to an end at the Shaftesbury.

ERRATUM.—No. 4369, p. 104, col. 3, par. 4, l. 7, for "Bohm" read *Bohn*.

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